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(54) Title: BINDING DOMAINS FROM PLASMODIUM VIVAX AND PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM ERYTHROCYTE BINDING PROTEINS

(57) Abstract

The present invention provides isolated polypeptides useful in the treatment and prevention of malaria caused by *Plasmodium falciparum* or *P. vivax*. In particular, the polypeptides are derived from the binding domains of the proteins in the DBL family as well as the sialic acid binding protein (SABP) on *P. falciparum* merozoites. The polypeptides may also be derived from the Duffy antigen binding protein (DABP) on *P. vivax* merozoites.

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BINDING DOMAINS FROM *PLASMODIUM VIVAX* AND *PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM* ERYTHROCYTE BINDING PROTEINS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Malaria infects 200 - 400 million people each year causing 1-2 million deaths, thus remaining one of the most important infectious diseases in the world. Approximately 25 percent of all deaths of children in rural Africa between the ages of one and four years are caused by malaria. Due to the importance of the disease as a worldwide health problem, considerable effort is being expended to identify and develop malaria vaccines.

Malaria in humans is caused by four species of the parasite *Plasmodium: P. falciparum, P. vivax, P. knowlesi* and *P. malariae*. The major cause of malaria in humans is *P. falciparum* which infects 200 million to 400 million people every year, killing 1 to 4 million.

Duffy Antigen Binding Protein (DABP) and Sialic Acid Binding Protein (SABP) are soluble proteins that appear in the culture supernatant after infected erythrocytes release merozoites. Immunochemical data indicate that DABP and SABP which are the respective ligands for the *P. vivax* and *P. falciparum* Duffy and sialic acid receptors on erythrocytes, possess specificities of binding which are identical either in soluble or membrane bound form.

DABP is a 135 kDa protein which binds specifically to Duffy blood group determinants (Wertheimer *et al.*, Exp. Parasitol. 69: 340-350 (1989); Barnwell, *et al.*, J. Exp. Med. 169: 1795-1802 (1989)). Thus, binding of DABP is specific to human Duffy positive erythrocytes. There are four major Duffy phenotypes for human erythrocytes: Fy(a), Fy(b), Fy(ab) and Fy(negative), as defined by the anti-Fy^a and anti-Fy^b sera (Hadley *et al.*, In Red Cell Antigens and Antibodies, G. Garratty, ed. (Arlington, Va.:American Association of Blood Banks) pp. 17-33 (1986)). DABP binds equally to both Fy(a) and Fy(b) erythrocytes which are equally susceptible to invasion by *P. vivax*; but not to Fy(negative) erythrocytes.

In the case of SABP, a 175kDa protein, binding is specific to the glycophorin sialic acid residues on erythrocytes (Camus and Hadley, *Science* 230:553-556 (1985); Orlandi, *et al., J. Cell Biol.* 116:901-909 (1992)). Thus, neuraminidase treatment (which cleaves off sialic acid residues) render erythrocytes immune to *P. falciparum invasion*.

The specificities of binding and correlation to invasion by the parasite thus indicate that DABP and SABP are the proteins of *P. vivax* and *P. falciparum* which interact with sialic acids and the Duffy antigen on the erythrocyte. The genes encoding both proteins have been cloned and the DNA and predicted protein sequences have been determined (B. Kim Lee Sim, *et al., J. Cell Biol.* 111: 1877-1884 (1990); Fang, X., *et al., Mol. Biochem Parasitol.* 44: 125-132 (1991)).

Despite considerable research efforts worldwide, because of the complexity of the *Plasmodium* parasite and its interaction with its host, it has not been possible to discover a satisfactory solution for prevention or abatement of the blood stage of malaria. Because malaria is a such a large worldwide health problem, there is a need for methods that abate the impact of this disease. The present invention provides effective preventive and therapeutic measures against *Plasmodium* invasion.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides compositions comprising an isolated DABP binding domain polypeptides and/or isolated SABP binding domain polypeptides. The DABP binding domain polypeptides preferably comprise between about 200 and about 300 amino acid residues while the SABP binding domain polypeptides preferably comprises between about 200 and about 600 amino acid residues. A preferred DABP binding domain polypeptide has about 325 residues of the amino acid sequence found in SEQ ID NO:2. A preferred SABP binding domain polypeptide has about 616 residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, encoded by the DNA sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3. The preferred DABP binding domain and SABP binding domain include the cysteine-rich portions of the proteins shown in Figure 1.

The present invention also includes pharmaceutical compositions comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and an isolated DABP binding domain polypeptide in an amount sufficient to induce a protective immune response to *Plasmodium vivax* merozoites in an organism. In addition, isolated SABP binding domain polypeptide in an amount sufficient to induce a protective immune response to *Plasmodium falciparum* may be added to the pharmaceutical composition.

Also provided are pharmaceutical compositions comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and an isolated SABP binding domain polypeptide in an amount sufficient to induce a protective immune response to *Plasmodium falciparum* merozoites in an organism. In addition, isolated DABP binding domain polypeptide in an amount sufficient to induce a protective immune response to *Plasmodium vivax* may be added to the pharmaceutical composition.

Isolated polynucleotides which encode a DABP binding domain polypeptides or SABP binding domain polypeptides are also disclosed. In addition, the present invention includes a recombinant cell comprising the polynucleotide encoding the DABP binding domain polypeptide.

The current invention further includes methods of inducing a protective immune response to *Plasmodium* merozoites in a patient. The methods comprise administering to the patient an immunologically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and an isolated DABP binding domain polypeptide, an SABP binding domain polypeptide or a combination thereof.

The present disclosure also provides DNA sequences from additional *P. falciparum* genes in the Duffy-binding like (*DBL*) family that have regions conserved with the *P. falciparum* 175 kD and *P. vivax* 135 kD binding proteins.

DEFINITIONS

As used herein a "DABP binding domain polypeptide" or a "SABP binding domain polypeptide" are polypeptides substantially identical (as defined below) to a sequence from the cysteine-rich, amino-terminal region of the Duffy antigen binding protein (DABP) or sialic acid binding protein (SABP), respectively. Such polypeptides are capable of binding either the Duffy antigen or sialic acid residues on glycophorin. In particular, DABP binding domain polypeptides consist of amino acid residues substantially similar to a sequence of SABP within a binding domain

containing the cysteine-rich sequence shown in Figure 1. SABP binding domain polypeptides consist of residues substantially similar to a sequence of DABP within a binding domain containing the cysteine-rich sequence shown in Figure 1.

The binding domain polypeptides encoded by the genes of the *DBL* family consist of those residues substantially identical to the sequence of the binding domains of DABP and SABP as defined above. The DBL family comprises sequences with substantial similarity to the conserved regions of the DABP and SABP. These include those sequences reported here as *ebl-1* (SEQ ID NO:5 and SEQ ID NO:6), E31a (SEQ ID NO:7 and SEQ ID NO:8), *var-7* (SEQ. ID. NO:13 and SEQ. ID. NO:14, GenBank Accession No. L42636) and *var-1* (SEQ. ID. NO:15 and SEQ ID NO:16, GenBank Accession No. L40608). The sequence *ebl-2*, (SEQ ID NO:9 and SEQ ID NO:10) represents the binding domains of *var-7*, and Proj3 (SEQ ID NO:11 and SEQ ID NO:12) is the binding domain of *var-1*. The DBL family also includes two other members *var-2* and *var-3* (GenBank Accession No. L40609).

The polypeptides of the invention can consist of the full length binding domain or a fragment thereof. Typically DABP binding domain polypeptides will consist of from about 50 to about 325 residues, preferably between about 75 and 300, more preferably between about 100 and about 250 residues. SABP binding domain polypeptides will consist of from about 50 to about 616 residues, preferably between about 75 and 300, more preferably between about 100 and about 250 residues.

Particularly preferred polypeptides of the invention are those within the binding domain that are conserved between SABP and the *DBL* family. Residues within these conserved domains are shown in Figure 1, below.

Two polynucleotides or polypeptides are said to be "identical" if the sequence of nucleotides or amino acid residues in the two sequences is the same when aligned for maximum correspondence. Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted by the local homology algorithm of Smith and Waterman *Adv. Appl. Math.* 2: 482 (1981), by the homology alignment algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443 (1970), by the search for similarity method of Pearson and Lipman *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.)* 85: 2444 (1988), by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Genetics Computer Group, 575 Science Dr., Madison, WI), or by inspection. The term "substantial identity" means that a polypeptide comprises a sequence that has at least 80% sequence identity, preferably 90%, more preferably 95% or more, compared to a reference sequence over a comparison window of about 20 residues to about 600 residues-- typically about 50 to about 500 residues usually about 250 to 300 residues. The values of percent identity are determined using the programs above. Particularly preferred peptides of the present invention comprise a sequence in which at least 70% of the cysteine residues conserved in DABP and SABP are present. Additionally, the peptide will comprise a sequence in which at least 50% of the tryptophan residues conserved in DABP and SABP are present. The term substantial similarity is also specifically defined here with respect to those amino acid residues found to be conserved between DABP, SABP and the sequences of the DBL family. These conserved amino acids consist prominently of tryptophan and cysteine residues conserved among all sequences reported here. In addition the conserved amino acid residues include phenylalanine residues which may

be substituted with tyrosine. These amino acid residues may be determined to be conserved after the sequences have been aligned using methods outlined above by someone skilled in the art.

Another indication that polypeptide sequences are substantially identical is if one protein is immunologically reactive with antibodies raised against the other protein. Thus, the polypeptides of the invention include polypeptides immunologically reactive with antibodies raised against the SABP binding domain, the DABP binding domain or raised against the conserved regions of the *DBL* family.

Another indication that nucleotide sequences are substantially identical is if two molecules hybridize to each other under stringent conditions. Stringent conditions are sequence dependent and will be different in different circumstances. Generally, stringent conditions are selected to be about 5° C lower than the thermal melting point (Tm) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength and pH. The Tm is the temperature (under defined ionic strength and pH) at which 50% of the target sequence hybridizes to a perfectly matched probe. Typically, stringent conditions will be those in which the salt concentration is about 0.02 molar at pH 7 and the temperature is at least about 60°C.

Nucleotide sequences are also substaintially identical for purposes of this application when the polypeptides which they encode are substantially identical. Thus, where one nucleic acid sequence encodes essentially the same polypeptide as a second nucleic acid sequence, the two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical, even if they would not hybridize under stringent conditions due to silent substitutions permitted by the genetic code (*see*, Darnell *et al.* (1990) *Molecular Cell Biology*, Second Edition *Scientific American Books*, W.H. Freeman and Company, New York, NY, for an explanation of codon degeneracy and the genetic code).

The phrases "isolated" or "biologically pure" refer to material which is substantially or essentially free from components which normally accompany it as found in its native state. Thus, the binding domain polypeptides of this invention do not contain materials normally associated with their *in situ* environment, e.g., other proteins from a merozoite membrane. Typically, isolated proteins of the invention are at least about 80% pure, usually at least about 90%, and preferrably at least about 95% as measured by band intensity on a silver stained gel.

Protein purity or homogeneity may be indicated by a number of means well known in the art, such as polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of a protein sample, followed by visualization upon staining. For certain purposes high resolution will be needed and HPLC or a similar means for purification utilized.

The term "residue" refers to an amino acid (D or L) or amino acid mimetic incorporated in a oligopeptide by an amide bond or amide bond mimetic. An amide bond mimetic of the invention includes peptide backbone modifications well known to those skilled in the art.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 represents an alignment of the predicted amino acid sequences of the DABP binding domain (Vivax) (SEQ ID NO:25), the two homologous SABP domains (SABP F1 (SEQ ID NO:26) and SABP F2 (SEQ ID NO:27)) and the sequenced members of the *DBL* gene family (ebl-1 (SEQ ID NO:28), E31a (SEQ ID NO:29), EBL-2 (SEQ ID NO:30)) and the three homologous Proj3 domains (F1 (SEQ ID NO:31), F2 (SEQ ID NO:32) and F3 (SEQ ID NO:33)).

Figure 2 represents a schematic of the pRE4 cloning vector.

Figure 3 shows primers useful for isolating sequences encoding the conserved motifs of the invention. Primers UNIEBP5 (SEQ ID NO:35) and UNIEBP5A (SEQ ID NO:36) encode the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34; primers UNIEBP5B (SEQ ID NO:38) and UNIEBP5C (SEQ ID NO:39) encode the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:37; primers UNIEBP3 (SEQ ID NO:41) and UNIEBP3A (SEQ ID NO:42) encode the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40; and primers UNIEBP3B (SEQ ID NO:44) and UNIEBP3C (SEQ ID NO:45) encode the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:43.

Figure 4 shows the relative position of the E31a ORF on chromosome 7.

Figure 5 shows a map of a *var* gene cluster on chromosome 7. Relative positions of four YACs (PfYEF2, PfYFE6, PfYKF8, PfYED9) are indicated under the chromosome 7 line at the top of the figure. YACs PfYFE6 and PfYKF8 lie entirely within a segment linked to CQR in a genetic cross, whereas YACs PfYED9 and PfYEF2 extend beyond sites (identified by pE53a and pH270.5) that are dissociated from the chloroquine response. The *var* cluster extends over a region of 100-150 kb in PfYED9. Exons and introns of the *var-1*, *var-2* and *var-3* genes within the sequenced 40 kb segment are represented by solid and dotted lines, respectively; arrows show the coding direction. Two more *var* elements outside of the sequenced region, identified by conserved restriction sites and cross-hybridization, are indicated by dashed-lines (*var-2c* and *var-3c*). Bold letters mark repeated restriction sites that suggest a duplication in the *var-2/var-3* and *var-2c/var-3c* segments. Enzyme recognition sites: A, *Apa*I; B, *Bgl*I; C, *Cla*I; D, *Hin*dIII; E, *Hae*III; H, *Bss*HII; K, *Kpn*I; M, *Bam*HI; P, *Hpa*I; S, *Sma*I. *Hin*dIII and *Hae*III sites outside of the sequenced region were not mapped. Positions and sizes of inserts from the Dd2 subsegment library are indicated: a, pE280b; b, pB20.3; c, pB600; d, pE21b; e, pB20.24; f, pE32b; h, pE241a; i, pE240a/51d; j, pE33a; k, pB20.23; l, λL17BA6; m, pB20.26; n, pB20SU.27; o, p15J2J3. Inserts from the PfYED9 34 kb *Apa*I-*Sma*I fragment library: r, pB3; s, p3G11; t, pJVs; u, p2E10; v, pIG3; w, p2E3; x, p2B6; y, PE10; z, pJYr; α, pC5; β, p1A3; γ, p1F6; δ, p3C3; ε, pA2; ζ, p2A9; η, p3C4; θ, pJZn; κ, p3D8.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The binding of merozoites and schizonts to erythrocytes is mediated by specific binding proteins on the surface of the merozoite or schizont and is necessary for erythrocyte invasion. In the case of *P. falciparum*, this binding involves specific interaction between sialic acid glycophorin residues on the erythrocyte and the sialic acid binding protein (SABP) on the surface of the merozoite or schizont. The ability of purified SABP to bind erythrocytes with chemically or enzymatically altered sialic acid residues paralleled the ability of *P. falciparum* to invade these erythrocytes. Furthermore, sialic acid deficient erythrocytes neither bind SABP nor support invasion by *P. falciparum*. The DNA encoding SABP from *P. falciparum* has also been cloned and sequenced.

In *P. vivax*, specific binding to the erythrocytes involves interaction between the Duffy blood group antigen on the erythrocyte and the Duffy antigen binding protein (DABP) on the merozoite. Duffy binding proteins were defined biologically as those soluble proteins that appear in the culture supernatant after the infected erythrocytes release merozoites which bind to human Duffy positive, but not to human Duffy negative erythrocytes. It has been shown that binding of the *P. vivax* DABP protein to Duffy positive erythrocytes is blocked by antisera to the Duffy blood group determinants. Purified Duffy blood group antigens also block the binding to erythrocytes. DABP has also been shown to bind Duffy blood group determinants on Western blots.

Duffy positive blood group determinants on human erythrocytes are essential for invasion of human erythrocytes by *Plasmodium vivax*. Both attachment and reorientation of *P. vivax* merozoites occur equally well on Duffy positive and negative erythrocytes. A junction then forms between the apical end of the merozoite and the Duffy-positive erythrocyte, followed by vacuole formation and entry of the merozoite into the vacuole. Junction formation and merozoite entry into the erythrocyte do not occur on Duffy negative cells, suggesting that the receptor specific for the Duffy determinant is involved in apical junction formation but not initial attachment. The DNA sequences encoding the DABP from *P. vivax* and *P. knowlesi* have been cloned and sequenced.

P. vivax red cell invasion has an absolute requirement for the Duffy blood group antigen. Isolates of *P. falciparum*, however, vary in their dependency on sialic acid for invasion. Certain *P. falciparum* clones have been developed which invade sialic acid deficient erythrocytes at normal rates. This suggests that certain strains of *P. falciparum* can interact with other ligands on the erythrocyte and so may possess multiple erythrocyte binding proteins with differing specificities.

A basis for the present invention is the discovery of the binding domains in both DABP and SABP. Comparison of the predicted protein sequences of DABP and SABP reveals an amino-terminal, cysteine-rich region in both proteins with a high degree of similarity between the two proteins. The amino-terminal, cysteine-rich region of DABP contains about 325 amino acids, whereas the amino-terminal, cysteine-rich region of SABP contains about 616 amino acids. This is due to an apparent duplication of the amino-terminal, cysteine-rich region in the SABP protein. The cysteine residues are conserved between the two regions of SABP and DABP, as are the amino acids surrounding the cysteine residues and a number of aromatic amino acid residues in this region. The amino-terminal cysteine rich region and another cysteine-rich region near the carboxyl-terminus show the most similarity between the DABP and SABP proteins. The region of the amino acid sequence between these two cysteine-rich regions show only limited similarity between DABP and SABP.

Other *P. falciparum* open reading frames and genes with regions that have substantial identity to binding domains of SABP and DABP have been identified. Multiple copies of these sequences exist in the parasite genome, indicating their important activity in host-parasite interactions. A family of these sequences (the *DBL* family) have been cloned from chromosome 7 subsegment libraries that were constructed during genetic studies of the chloroquine resistance locus (Wellems *et. al., PNAS* 88: 3382-3386 (1991)). Certain of these transcripts are known to be from the *var* family of genes that modulate cytoadherence and antigenic variation of *P. falciparum*- infected erythrocytes (*see*, Example 3, below).

Genes of the *P. falciparum var* family encode 200-350 kD variant surface molecules that determine antigenic and adhesive properties of parasitized erythrocytes. The large repertoire of *var* genes (50-150 copies, having sufficient DNA to account for 2-6% of the haploid genome), the dramatic sequence variation among the gene copies, their variable expression in different parasite lines, the ready detection of DNA rearrangements, and the receptor binding features of the encoded extracellular domains all implicate *var* genes as the major determinants of antigenic variation and cytoadherence in *P. falciparum* malaria.

A second class of *DBL*-encoding transcripts includes single-copy genes such as *ebl-1*. Genetic linkage studies have placed this gene within a region of chromosome 13 that affects invasion of malarial parasites in human red blood cells (Wellems *et al., Cell* 49:633-642 (1987)). Both SABP and ebl-1 show restriction patterns that are well conserved among different parasite isolates. This conservation of gene structure and the sequence relationships between the *ebl-1* and SABP domains suggest that *ebl-1* encodes a novel erythrocyte binding molecule having receptor properties distinct from those of SABP.

Southern hybridization experiments using probes from these open reading frames have indicated that additional copies of these conserved sequences are located elsewhere in the genome. The largest of the open reading frames on chromosome 7 is 8 kilobases and contains four tandem repeats homologous to the N-terminal, cysteine-rich unit of SABP and DABP.

Figure 1 represents an alignment of the DBL family with the DABP binding domain and two homologous regions of SABP (F_1 and F_2). The DBL family is divided into two sub-families to achieve optimal alignment. Conserved cysteine residues are shown in bold face and conserved aromatic residues are underlined.

The polypeptides of the invention can be used to raise monoclonal antibodies specific for the binding domains of SABP, DABP or the conserved regions in the *DBL* gene family. The antibodies can be used for diagnosis of malarial infection or as therapeutic agents to inhibit binding of merozoites to erythrocytes. The production of monoclonal antibodies against a desired antigen is well known to those of skill in the art and is not reviewed in detail here.

The multitude of techniques available to those skilled in the art for production and manipulation of various immunoglobulin molecules can thus be readily applied to inhibit binding. As used herein, the terms "immunoglobulin" and "antibody" refer to a protein consisting of one or more polypeptides substantially encoded by immunoglobulin genes. Immunoglobulins may exist in a variety of forms besides antibodies, including for example, Fv, Fab, and $F(ab)_2$, as well as in single chains. For a general review of immunoglobulin structure and function see, *Fundamental Immunology*, 2d Ed., W.E. Paul ed., Ravens Press, N.Y., (1989).

Antibodies which bind polypeptides of the invention may be produced by a variety of means. The production of non-human monoclonal antibodies, e.g., murine, lagomorpha, equine, etc., is well known and may be accomplished by, for example, immunizing the animal with a preparation containing the polypeptide. Antibody-producing cells obtained from the immunized animals are immortalized and screened, or screened first for the production of antibody which inhibits binding between and meroxoites and erythrocytes and then immortalized.

For a discussion of general procedures of monoclonal antibody production see Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual* Cold Spring Harbor Publications, N.Y. (1988).

Thus, the present invention allows targeting of protective immune responses or monoclonal antibodies to sequences in the binding domains that are conserved between SABP, DABP and encoded regions of the *DBL* family. Identification of the binding regions of these proteins facilitates vaccine development because it allows for a focus of effort upon the functional elements of the large molecules. The particular sequences within the binding regions refine the target to critical regions that have been conserved during evolution, and are thus preferred for use as vaccines against the parasite.

The genes of the *DBL* family (which have not previously been sequenced) can be used as markers to detect the presence of the *P. falciparum* parasite in patients. This can be accomplished by means well known to practitioners in the art using tissue or blood from symptomatic patients in PCR reactions with oligonucleotides complementary to portions of the genes of the *DBL* family. Furthermore, sequencing the *DBL* family provides a means for skilled practitioners to generate defined probes to be used as genetic markers in a variety of applications.

Additionally, the present invention defines a conserved motif present in, but not restricted to other members of the subphylum Apicomplexa which participates in host parasite interaction. This motif can be identified in Plasmodium species and other parasitic protozoa by the polymerase chain reaction using the synthetic oligonucleotide primers shown in Figure 3. PCR methods are described in detail below. These primers are designed from regions in the conserved motif showing the highest degree of conservation among DABP, SABP and the DBL family. Figure 3 shows these regions and the consensus amino acid sequences derived from them.

A. General Methods

Much of the nomenclature and general laboratory procedures required in this application can be found in Sambrook, *et al., Molecular Cloning A Laboratory Manual,* 2nd Ed., Vol. 1-3, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989. The manual is hereinafter referred to as "Sambrook, *et al.*, 1989."

The practice of this invention involves the construction of recombinant nucleic acids and the expression of genes in transfected cells. Molecular cloning techniques to achieve these ends are known in the art. A wide variety of cloning and *in vitro* amplification methods suitable for the construction of recombinant nucleic acids are well-known to persons of skill. Examples of these techniques and instructions sufficient to direct persons of skill through many cloning exercises are found in Berger and Kimmel, *Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques, Methods in Enzymology* volume 152 Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA (Berger); and *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology,* F.M. Ausubel *et al.*, eds., Current Protocols, a joint venture between Greene Publishing Associates, Inc. and John Wiley & Sons, Inc., (1994 Supplement) (Ausubel).

Examples of techniques sufficient to direct persons of skill through *in vitro* amplification methods, including the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) the ligase chain reaction (LCR), Qβ-replicase amplification and other RNA polymerase mediated techniques are found in Berger, Sambrook et al., 1989, and Ausubel, as well as Mullis *et al.*, (1987) U.S. Patent No. 4,683,202; *PCR Protocols A Guide to Methods and Applications* (Innis *et al.* eds), Academic Press Inc., San Diego, CA, 1990) ("Innis"); Arnheim & Levinson (October 1, 1990) *C&EN* 36-47; *The*

Journal Of NIH Research (1991) 3, 81-94; Kwoh *et al.* (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86, 1173; Guatelli *et al.* (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87, 1874; Lomell *et al.* (1989) *J. Clin. Chem* 35, 1826; Landegren *et al.*, (1988) *Science* 241, 1077-1080; Van Brunt (1990) *Biotechnology* 8, 291-294; Wu and Wallace, (1989) *Gene* 4, 560; and Barringer *et al.* (1990) *Gene* 89, 117. Improved methods of cloning *in vitro* amplified nucleic acids are described in Wallace *et al.*, U.S. Pat. No. 5,426,039.

The culture of cells used in the present invention, including cell lines and cultured cells from tissue or blood samples is well known in the art. Freshney (*Culture of Animal Cells, a Manual of Basic Technique, third ed.*, Wiley-Liss, New York, NY (1994)) and the references cited therein provides a general guide to the culture of cells.

DBL genes are optionally bound by antibodies in one of the embodiments of the present invention. Methods of producing polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies are known to those of skill in the art. *See, e.g.*, Coligan (1991) *Current Protocols in Immunology* Wiley/Greene, NY; and Harlow and Lane (1989) *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual* Cold Spring Harbor Press, NY; Stites *et al.* (eds.) *Basic and Clinical Immunology* (4th ed.) Lange Medical Publications, Los Altos, CA, and references cited therein; Goding (1986) *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice* (2d ed.) Academic Press, New York, NY; and Kohler and Milstein (1975) Nature 256: 495-497. Other suitable techniques for antibody preparation include selection of libraries of recombinant antibodies in phage or similar vectors. *See*, Huse *et al.* (1989) *Science* 246: 1275-1281; and Ward, *et al.* (1989) *Nature* 341: 544-546. Specific Monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies will usually bind with a KD of at least about .1 mM, more usually at least about 1 μM, and most preferably at least about .1 μM or better.

B. Methods for isolating DNA encoding SABP, DABP and DBL binding regions

The nucleic acid compositions of this invention, whether RNA, cDNA, genomic DNA, or a hybrid of the various combinations, may be isolated from natural sources or may be synthesized in vitro. The nucleic acids claimed may be present in transformed or transfected whole cells, in a transformed or transfected cell lysate, or in a partially purified or substantially pure form.

Techniques for nucleic acid manipulation of genes encoding the binding domains of the invention, such as subcloning nucleic acid sequences encoding polypeptides into expression vectors, labelling probes, DNA hybridization, and the like are described generally in Sambrook *et al.*, 1989.

Recombinant DNA techniques can be used to produce the binding domain polypeptides. In general, the DNA encoding the SABP and DABP binding domains are first cloned or isolated in a form suitable for ligation into an expression vector. After ligation, the vectors containing the DNA fragments or inserts are introduced into a suitable host cell for expression of the recombinant binding domains. The polypeptides are then isolated from the host cells.

There are various methods of isolating the DNA sequences encoding the SABP, DABP and DBL binding domains. Typically, the DNA is isolated from a genomic or cDNA library using labelled oligonucleotide probes specific for sequences in the DNA. Restriction endonuclease digestion of genomic DNA or cDNA containing the appropriate genes can be used to isolate the DNA encoding the binding domains of these proteins. Since the DNA

sequences of the SABP and DABP genes are known, a panel of restriction endonucleases can be constructed to give cleavage of the DNA in the desired regions. After restriction endonuclease digestion, DNA encoding SABP binding domain or DABP binding domain is identified by its ability to hybridize with nucleic acid probes, for example on Southern blots, and these DNA regions are isolated by standard methods familiar to those of skill in the art. See Sambrook, *et al.*, 1989.

The polymerase chain reaction can also be used to prepare DABP, SABP DBL binding domain DNA. Polymerase chain reaction technology (PCR) is used to amplify nucleic acid sequences of the DABP and SABP binding domains directly from mRNA, from cDNA, and from genomic libraries or cDNA libraries. The primers shown in Figure 3 are particularly preferred for this process.

Appropriate primers and probes for amplifying the SABP and DABP binding region DNA's are generated from analysis of the DNA sequences. In brief, oligonucleotide primers complementary to the two 3' borders of the DNA region to be amplified are synthesized. The polymerase chain reaction is then carried out using the two primers. See *PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications*. (Innis, M, Gelfand, D., Sninsky, J. and White, T., (eds.), Academic Press, San Diego, CA (1990). Primers can be selected to amplify the entire DABP regions or to amplify smaller segments of the DABP and SABP binding domains, as desired.

Oligonucleotides for use as probes are chemically synthesized according to the solid phase phosphoramidite triester method first described by Beaucage, S.L. and Caruthers, M.H., 1981, Tetrahedron Letts., 22(20):1859-1862 using an automated synthesizer, as described in Needham-VanDevanter, D.R., *et al.* 1984, Nucleic Acids Res., 12:6159-6168. Purification of oligonucleotides is by either native acrylamide gel electrophoresis or by anion-exchange HPLC as described in Pearson, J.D. and Regnier, F.E., 1983, J. Chrom., 255:137-149.

The sequence of the synthetic oligonucleotides can be verified using the chemical degradation method of Maxam, A.M. and Gilbert, 1980, in W., Grossman, L. and Moldave, D., eds. Academic Press, New York, NY, *Methods in Enzymology* 65:499-560.

Other methods known to those of skill in the art may also be used to isolate DNA encoding all or part of the SABP or DABP binding domains. See Sambrook, *et al.*, 1989.

C. Expression of DABP, SABP and DBL Binding Domain Polypeptides

Once binding domain DNAs are isolated and cloned, one may express the desired polypeptides in a recombinantly engineered cell such as bacteria, yeast, insect (especially employing baculoviral vectors), and mammalian cells. It is expected that those of skill in the art are knowledgeable in the numerous expression systems available for expression of the DNA encoding the DABP and SABP binding domains. No attempt to describe in detail the various methods known for the expression of proteins in prokaryotes or eukaryotes will be made.

In brief summary, the expression of natural or synthetic nucleic acids encoding binding domains will typically be achieved by operably linking the DNA or cDNA to a promoter (which is either constitutive or inducible), followed by incorporation into an expression vector. The vectors can be suitable for replication and integration in either prokaryotes or eukaryotes. Typical expression vectors contain transcription and translation terminators, initiation sequences, and promoters useful for regulation of the expression of the DNA encoding the

binding domains. To obtain high level expression of a cloned gene, it is desirable to construct expression plasmids which contain, at the minimum, a strong promoter to direct transcription, a ribosome binding site for translational initiation, and a transcription/translation terminator.

1. Expression in Prokaryotes

Examples of regulatory regions suitable for this purpose in *E. coli* are the promoter and operator region of the *E. coli* tryptophan biosynthetic pathway as described by Yanofsky, C., 1984, J. Bacteriol., 158:1018-1024 and the leftward promoter of phage lambda (P_L) as described by Herskowitz, I. and Hagen, D., 1980, Ann. Rev. Genet., 14:399-445. The inclusion of selection markers in DNA vectors transformed in *E. coli* is also useful. Examples of such markers include genes specifying resistance to ampicillin, tetracycline, or chloramphenicol. See Sambrook *et al.*, 1989, for details concerning selection markers for use in *E. coli*.

The vector is selected to allow introduction into the appropriate host cell. Bacterial vectors are typically of plasmid or phage origin. Appropriate bacterial cells are infected with phage vector particles or transfected with naked phage vector DNA. If a plasmid vector is used, the bacterial cells are transfected with the plasmid vector DNA.

Expression systems for expressing the DABP and SABP binding domains are available using *E. coli*, *Bacillus* sp. (Palva, I *et al.*, 1983, Gene 22:229-235; Mosbach, K. *et al.* Nature, 302:543-545 and *Salmonella*. *E. coli* systems are preferred.

The binding domain polypeptides produced by prokaryote cells may not necessarily fold properly. During purification from *E. coli*, the expressed polypeptides may first be denatured and then renatured. This can be accomplished by solubilizing the bacterially produced proteins in a chaotropic agent such as guanidine HCl and reducing all the cysteine residues with a reducing agent such as beta-mercaptoethanol. The polypeptides are then renatured, either by slow dialysis or by gel filtration. U.S. Patent No. 4,511,503.

Detection of the expressed antigen is achieved by methods known in the art as radioimmunoassays, Western blotting techniques or immunoprecipitation. Purification from *E. coli* can be achieved following procedures described in U.S. Patent No. 4,511,503.

2. Synthesis of SABP, DABP and DBL Binding Domains in Eukaryotes

A variety of eukaryotic expression systems such as yeast, insect cell lines and mammalian cells, are known to those of skill in the art. As explained briefly below, the DABP and SABP binding domains may also be expressed in these eukaryotic systems.

a. Expression in Yeast

Synthesis of heterologous proteins in yeast is well known and described. *Methods in Yeast Genetics*, Sherman, F., *et al.*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, (1982) is a well recognized work describing the various methods available to produce the binding domains in yeast.

Examples of promoters for use in yeast include GAL1,10 (Johnson, M., and Davies, R.W., 1984, Mol. and Cell. Biol., 4:1440-1448) ADH2 (Russell, D., *et al.* 1983, J. Biol. Chem., 258:2674-2682), PHO5 (EMBO J. 6:675-680, 1982), and MF*α*1 (Herskowitz, I. and Oshima, Y., 1982, in The Molecular Biology of the Yeast

Saccharomyces, (eds. Strathern, J.N. Jones, E.W., and Broach, J.R., Cold Spring Harbor Lab., Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., pp. 181-209. A multicopy plasmid with a selective marker such as Leu-2, URA-3, Trp-1, and His-3 is also desirable.

A number of yeast expression plasmids like YEp6, YEp13, YEp4 can be used as vectors. A gene of interest can be fused to any of the promoters in various yeast vectors. The above-mentioned plasmids have been fully described in the literature (Botstein, *et al.*, 1979, Gene, 8:17-24; Broach, *et al.*, 1979, Gene, 8:121-133).

Two procedures are used in transforming yeast cells. In one case, yeast cells are first converted into protoplasts using zymolyase, lyticase or glusulase, followed by addition of DNA and polyethylene glycol (PEG). The PEG-treated protoplasts are then regenerated in a 3% agar medium under selective conditions. Details of this procedure are given in the papers by J.D. Beggs, 1978, Nature (London), 275:104-109; and Hinnen, A., *et al.*, 1978, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 75:1929-1933. The second procedure does not involve removal of the cell wall. Instead the cells are treated with lithium chloride or acetate and PEG and put on selective plates (Ito, H., *et al.*, 1983, J. Bact., 153:163-168).

The binding domains can be isolated from yeast by lysing the cells and applying standard protein isolation techniques to the lysates. The monitoring of the purification process can be accomplished by using Western blot techniques or radioimmunoassays of other standard immunoassay techniques.

b. Expression in Mammalian and Insect Cell Cultures

Illustrative of cell cultures useful for the production of the binding domains are cells of insect or mammalian origin. Mammalian cell systems often will be in the form of monolayers of cells although mammalian cell suspensions may also be used. Illustrative examples of mammalian cell lines include VERO and HeLa cells, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell lines, W138, BHK, Cos-7 or MDCK cell lines.

As indicated above, the vector, *e. g.*, a plasmid, which is used to transform the host cell, preferably contains DNA sequences to initiate transcription and sequences to control the translation of the antigen gene sequence. These sequences are referred to as expression control sequences. When the host cell is of insect or mammalian origin illustrative expression control sequences are obtained from the SV-40 promoter (Science, 222:524-527, 1983), the CMV I.E. Promoter (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 81:659-663, 1984) or the metallothionein promoter (Nature 296:39-42, 1982). The cloning vector containing the expression control sequences is cleaved using restriction enzymes and adjusted in size as necessary or desirable and ligated with DNA coding for the SABP or DABP polypeptides by means well known in the art.

As with yeast, when higher animal host cells are employed, polyadenlyation or transcription terminator sequences from known mammalian genes need to be incorporated into the vector. An example of a terminator sequence is the polyadenlyation sequence from the bovine growth hormone gene. Sequences for accurate splicing of the transcript may also be included. An example of a splicing sequence is the VPI intron from SV40 (Sprague, J. *et al.*, 1983, J. Virol. 45: 773-781).

Additionally, gene sequences to control replication in the host cell may be incorporated into the vector such as those found in bovine papilloma virus type-vectors. Saveria-Campo, M., 1985, "Bovine Papilloma virus

DNA a Eukaryotic Cloning Vector" in DNA Cloning Vol. II a Practical Approach Ed. D.M. Glover, IRL Press, Arlington, Virginia pp. 213-238.

The host cells are competent or rendered competent for transformation by various means. There are several well-known methods of introducing DNA into animal cells. These include: calcium phosphate precipitation, fusion of the recipient cells with bacterial protoplasts containing the DNA, treatment of the recipient cells with liposomes containing the DNA, DEAE dextran, electroporation and micro-injection of the DNA directly into the cells.

The transformed cells are cultured by means well known in the art. Biochemical Methods in Cell Culture and Virology, Kuchler, R.J., Dowden, Hutchinson and Ross, Inc., (1977). The expressed DABP and SABP binding domain polypeptides are isolated from cells grown as suspensions or as monolayers. The latter are recovered by well known mechanical, chemical or enzymatic means.

c. Expression in recombinant vaccinia virus- or adenovirus-infected cells

In addition to use in recombinant expression systems, the isolated binding domain DNA sequences can also be used to transform viruses that transfect host cells in the patient. Live attenuated viruses, such as vaccinia or adenovirus, are convenient alternatives for vaccines because they are inexpensive to produce and are easily transported and administered. Vaccinia vectors and methods useful in immunization protocols are described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,722,848.

Suitable viruses for use in the present invention include, but are not limited to, pox viruses, such as canarypox and cowpox viruses, and vaccinia viruses, alpha viruses, adenoviruses, and other animal viruses. The recombinant viruses can be produced by methods well known in the art, for example, using homologous recombination or ligating two plasmids. A recombinant canarypox or cowpox virus can be made, for example, by inserting the DNA's encoding the DABP and SABP binding domain polypeptides into plasmids so that they are flanked by viral sequences on both sides. The DNA's encoding the binding domains are then inserted into the virus genome through homologous recombination.

A recombinant adenovirus can be produced, for example, by ligating together two plasmids each containing about 50% of the viral sequence and the DNA sequence encoding erythrocyte binding domain polypeptide. Recombinant RNA viruses such as the alpha virus can be made via a cDNA intermediate using methods known in the art.

In the case of vaccinia virus (for example, strain WR), the DNA sequence encoding the binding domains can be inserted in the genome by a number of methods including homologous recombination using a transfer vector, pTKgpt-OFIS as described in Kaslow, *et al., Science 252:1310-1313* (1991).

Alternately the DNA encoding the SABP and DABP binding domains may be inserted into another plasmid designed for producing recombinant vaccinia, such as pGS62, Langford, C.L., *et al.*, 1986, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 6:3191-3199. This plasmid consists of a cloning site for insertion of foreign genes, the P7.5 promoter of vaccinia to direct synthesis of the inserted gene, and the vaccinia TK gene flanking both ends of the foreign gene.

Confirmation of production of recombinant virus can be achieved by DNA hybridization using cDNA encoding the DABP and SABP binding domain polypeptides and by immunodetection techniques using antibodies

specific for the expressed binding domain polypeptides. Virus stocks may be prepared by infection of cells such as HELA S3 spinner cells and harvesting of virus progeny.

The recombinant virus of the present invention can be used to induce anti-SABP and anti-DABP binding domain antibodies in mammals, such as mice or humans. In addition, the recombinant virus can be used to produce the SABP and DABP binding domains by infecting host cells *in vitro*, which in turn express the polypeptide (see section on expression of SABP and DABP binding domains in eukaryotic cells, above).

The present invention also relates to host cells infected with the recombinant virus. The host cells of the present invention are preferably mammalian, such as BSC-1 cells. Host cells infected with the recombinant virus express the DABP and SABP binding domains on their cell surfaces. In addition, membrane extracts of the infected cells induce protective antibodies when used to inoculate or boost previously inoculated mammals.

D. Purification of the SABP, DABP and DBL Binding Domain Polypeptides

The binding domain polypeptides produced by recombinant DNA technology may be purified by standard techniques well known to those of skill in the art. Recombinantly produced binding domain polypeptides can be directly expressed or expressed as a fusion protein. The protein is then purified by a combination of cell lysis (*e. g.*, sonication) and affinity chromatography. For fusion products, subsequent digestion of the fusion protein with an appropriate proteolytic enzyme release the desired SABP and DABP binding domains.

The polypeptides of this invention may be purified to substantial purity by standard techniques well known in the art, including selective precipitation with such substances as ammonium sulfate, column chromatography, immunopurification methods, and others. See, for instance, R. Scopes, *Protein Purification: Principles and Practice,* Springer-Verlag, New York, NY (1982).

E. Production of Binding Domains by protein chemistry techniques

The polypeptides of the invention can be synthetically prepared in a wide variety of ways. For instance polypeptides of relatively short size, can be synthesized in solution or on a solid support in accordance with conventional techniques. Various automatic synthesizers are commercially available and can be used in accordance with known protocols. See, for example, Stewart and Young, *Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis,* 2d. ed., Pierce Chemical Co. (1984).

Alternatively, purified and isolated SABP, DABP or DBL family proteins may be treated with proteolytic enzymes in order to produce the binding domain polypeptides. For example, recombinant DABP and SABP proteins may be used for this purpose. The DABP and SABP protein sequence may then be analyzed to select proteolytic enzymes to be used to generate polypeptides containing desired regions of the DABP and SABP binding domain. The desired polypeptides are then purified by using standard techniques for protein and peptide purification. For a review of standard techniques see, *Methods in Enzymology,* "Guide to Protein Purification", M. Deutscher, ed. Vol. 182 (1990), pages 619-626.

F. Modification of nucleic acid and polypeptide sequences

The nucleotide sequences used to transfect the host cells used for production of recombinant binding domain polypeptides can be modified according to standard techniques to yield binding domain polypeptides,

with a variety of desired properties. The binding domain polypeptides of the present invention can be readily designed and manufactured utilizing various recombinant DNA techniques well known to those skilled in the art. For example, the binding domain polypeptides can vary from the naturally-occurring sequence at the primary structure level by amino acid insertions, substitutions, deletions, and the like. These modifications can be used in a number of combinations to produce the final modified protein chain.

The amino acid sequence variants can be prepared with various objectives in mind, including facilitating purification and preparation of the recombinant polypeptides. The modified polypeptides are also useful for modifying plasma half-life, improving therapeutic efficacy, and lessening the severity or occurrence of side effects during therapeutic use. The amino acid sequence variants are usually predetermined variants not found in nature but exhibit the same immunogenic activity as naturally occurring polypeptides. For instance, polypeptide fragments comprising only a portion (usually at least about 60-80%, typically 90-95%) of the primary structure may be produced. For use as vaccines, polypeptide fragments are typically preferred so long as at least one epitope capable of eliciting production of blocking antibodies remains.

In general, modifications of the sequences encoding the binding domain polypeptides may be readily accomplished by a variety of well-known techniques, such as site-directed mutagenesis (see, Gilman and Smith, *Gene* 8:81-97 (1979) and Roberts, S. *et al., Nature* 328:731-734 (1987)). One of ordinary skill will appreciate that the effect of many mutations is difficult to predict. Thus, most modifications are evaluated by routine screening in a suitable assay for the desired characteristic. For instance, changes in the immunological character of the polypeptide can be detected by an appropriate competitive binding assay. Modifications of other properties such as redox or thermal stability, hydrophobicity, susceptibility to proteolysis, or the tendency to aggregate are all assayed according to standard techniques.

G. Diagnostic and Screening Assays

The polypeptides and nucelic acids of the invention can be used in diagnostic applications for the detection of merozoites or nucleic acids in a biological sample. The presence of parasites can be detected using several well recognized specific binding assays based on immunological results. (See U.S. Patents 4,366,241; 4,376,110; 4,517,288; and 4,837,168). For instance, labeled monoclonal antibodies to polypeptides of the invention can be used to detect merozoites in a biological sample. Alternatively, labelled polypeptides of the invention can be used to detect the presence of antibodies to SABP or DABP in a biological sample. For a review of the general procedures in diagnostic immunoassays, see also *Basic and Clinical Immunology* 7th Edition (D. Stites and A. Terr ed.) 1991.

In addition, modified polypeptides, antibodies or other compounds capable of inhibiting the interaction between SABP or DABP and erythrocytes can be assayed for biological activity. For instance, polypeptides can be recombinantly expressed on the surface of cells and the ability of the cells to bind erythrocytes can be measured as described below. Alternatively, peptides or antibodies can tested for the ability to inhibit binding between erythrocytes and merozoites or SABP and DABP.

Cell-free assays can also be used to measure binding of DABP or SABP polypeptides to isolated Duffy antigen or glycophorin polypeptides. For instance, the erythrocyte proteins can be immobilized on a solid surface and binding of labelled SABP or DABP polypeptides can be measured.

Many assay formats employ labelled assay components. The labelling systems can be in a variety of forms. The label may be coupled directly or indirectly to the desired component of the assay according to methods well known in the art. A wide variety of labels may be used. The component may be labelled by any one of several methods. The most common method of detection is the use of autoradiography with ^{3}H, ^{125}I, ^{35}S, ^{14}C, or ^{32}P labelled compounds or the like. Non-radioactive labels include ligands which bind to labelled antibodies, fluorophores, chemiluminescent agents, enzymes, and antibodies which can serve as specific binding pair members for a labelled ligand. The choice of label depends on sensitivity required, ease of conjugation with the compound, stability requirements, and available instrumentation.

In addition, the polypeptides of the invention can be assayed using animal models, well known to those of skill in the art. For *P falciparum* the *in vivo* models include *Aotus sp.* monkeys or chimpanzees; for *P. vivax* the *in vivo* models include *Saimiri* monkeys.

In the case of the use nucleic acids for diagnostic purposes, standard nucleic hybridization techniques can be used to detect the presence of the genes identified here (*e.g.*, members of the *DBL* family). If desired, nucleic acids in the sample may first be amplified using standard procedures such as PCR. Diagnostic kits comprising the appropriate primers and probes can also be prepared.

H. *DBL* Targeted Therepeutics

DBL polypeptides are expressed on the surface of *Plasmodium*-infected erythrocytes. As such, they present ideal targets for therepeutics which target infected erythrocytes. In one preferred embodiement of the present invention, cytotoxic antibodies or antibody fusion proteins with cytotoxic agents are targeted against *DBL* proteins, killing infected erythrocytes and inhibiting the reproduciton of *Plasmodium* in an infected host.

The procedure for attaching a cytotoxic agent to an antibody will vary according to the chemical structure of the agent. Antibodies and cytotoxic agents are typically bound together chemically or, where the antibody and cytotoxic agents are both polypeptides, are optionally synthesized recombinantly as a fusion protein. Polypeptides typically contain variety of functional groups; *e.g.*, carboxylic acid (COOH) or free amine ($-NH_2$) groups, which are available for reaction with a suitable functional group on either the antibody or the cytotoxic agent.

Alternatively, antibodies or cytotoxic agents are derivitized to attach additional reactive functional groups. The derivatization optionally involves attachment of linker molecules such as those available from Pierce Chemical Company, Rockford Illinois. A "linker", as used herein, is a molecule that is used to join the nucleic acid binding molecule to the receptor ligand. The linker is capable of forming covalent bonds to both the antibody and the cytotoxic agent. Suitable linkers are well known to those of skill in the art and include, but are not limited to, straight or branched-chain carbon linkers, heterocyclic carbon linkers, or peptide linkers. Where the antibody and the cytotoxic agent are polypeptides, the linkers are joined to the constituent amino acids through their side groups (*e.g.*, through a disulfide linkage to cysteine) or to the alpha carbon amino and carboxyl groups of the terminal amino acids.

A bifunctional linker having one functional group reactive with a group on a particular ligand, and another group reactive with a nucleic acid binding molecule, can be used to form the desired conjugate. Alternatively, derivatization can proceed through chemical treatment of the ligand or nucleic acid binding molecule, *e.g.,* glycol cleavage of the sugar moiety of a glycoprotein with periodate to generate free aldehyde groups. The free aldehyde groups on the glycoprotein may be reacted with free amine or hydrazine groups on an agent to bind the agent thereto (*See, e.g.,* U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958). Procedures for generation of free sulfhydryl groups on polypeptides, are known (*See, e.g.,* U.S. Pat. No. 4,659,839).

Many procedures and linker molecules for attachment of various compounds to proteins are known. See, for example, European Patent Application No. 188,256; U.S. Patent Nos. 4,671,958, 4,659,839, 4,414,148, 4,699,784; 4,680,338; 4,569,789; and 4,589,071; and Borlinghaus *et al. Cancer Res.* 47: 4071-4075 (1987). In particular, production of various antibody conjugates is well-known within the art and can be found, for example in Thorpe *et al., Monoclonal Antibodies in Clinical Medicine,* Academic Press, pp. 168-190 (1982), Waldmann, *Science,* 252: 1657 (1991), and U.S. Patent Nos. 4,545,985 and 4,894,443.

A number of antibodies which bind cell surface receptors have been converted to form suitable for incorporation into fusion proteins, and similar strategies are used to create fusion-protein antibodies which bind *DBR* polypeptides. *see* Batra *et al., Mol. Cell. Biol.,* 11: 2200-2205 (1991); Batra *et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA,* 89: 5867-5871 (1992); Brinkmann, *et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA,* 88: 8616-8620 (1991); Brinkmann *et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA,* 90: 547-551 (1993); Chaudhary *et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA,* 87: 1066-1070 (1990); Friedman *et al., Cancer Res.* 53: 334-339 (1993); Kreitman *et al., J. Immunol.,* 149: 2810-2815 (1992); Nicholls *et al., J. Biol. Chem.,* 268: 5302-5308 (1993); and Wells, *et al., Cancer Res.,* 52: 6310-6317 (1992), respectively).

B. Production of Fusion Proteins

Where the antibody fragment and/or the cytotoxic agents are relatively short polypeptides (*i.e.,* less than about 50 amino acids) they are often synthesized using standard chemical peptide synthesis techniques. Where both molecules are relatively short, a chimeric molecule is optionally synthesized as a single contiguous polypeptide. Alternatively, the ligand and the nucleic acid binding molecule can be synthesized separately and then fused chemically.

Solid phase synthesis in which the C-terminal amino acid of the sequence is attached to an insoluble support followed by sequential addition of the remaining amino acids in the sequence is a preferred method for the chemical synthesis of the ligands of this invention. Techniques for solid phase synthesis are described by Barany and Merrifield, *Solid-Phase Peptide Synthesis;* pp. 3-284 in *The Peptides: Analysis, Synthesis, Biology. Vol. 2: Special Methods in Peptide Synthesis, Part A.,* Merrifield, et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.,* 85: 2149-2156 (1963), and Stewart *et al., Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis, 2nd ed.* Pierce Chem. Co., Rockford, Ill. (1984).

In a preferred embodiment, the fusion molecules of the invention are synthesized using recombinant nucleic acid methodology. Generally this involves creating a nucleic acid sequence that encodes the receptor-targeted fusion molecule, placing the nucleic acid in an expression cassette under the control of a particular promoter, expressing the protein in a host, isolating the expressed protein and, if required, renaturing the protein. Techniques

sufficient to guide one of skill through such procedures are found in, *e.g.*, Berger, Sambrook, Ausubel, Innis, and Freshney (all *supra*).

While the two molecules are often joined directly together, one of skill will appreciate that the molecules may be separated by a peptide spacer consisting of one or more amino acids. Generally the spacer will have no specific biological activity other than to join the proteins or to preserve some minimum distance or other spatial relationship between them. However, the constituent amino acids of the spacer may be selected to influence some property of the molecule such as the folding, net charge, or hydrophobicity.

Once expressed, recombinant fusion proteins can be purified according to standard procedures, including ammonium sulfate precipitation, affinity columns, column chromatography, gel electrophoresis and the like (*see*, generally, R. Scopes, *Protein Purification*, Springer-Verlag, N.Y. (1982), Deutscher, *Methods in Enzymology Vol. 182: Guide to Protein Purification.*, Academic Press, Inc. N.Y. (1990)). Substantially pure compositions of about 50 to 95% homogeneity are preferred, and 80 to 95% or greater homogeneity are most preferred for use as therepeutic agents.

One of skill in the art will recognize that after chemical synthesis, biological expression, or purification, the fusion molecule may possess a conformation substantially different than the native conformations of the constituent polypeptides. In this case, it is often necessary to denature and reduce the polypeptide and then to cause the polypeptide to re-fold into the preferred conformation. Methods of reducing and denaturing proteins and inducing re-folding are well known to those of skill in the art (See, Debinski *et al. J. Biol. Chem.*, 268: 14065-14070 (1993); Kreitman and Pastan, *Bioconjug. Chem.*, 4: 581-585 (1993); and Buchner, *et al., Anal. Biochem.*, 205: 263-270 (1992).

I. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising binding domain polypeptides

The polypeptides of the invention are useful in therapeutic and prophylactic applications for the treatment of malaria. Pharmaceutical compositions of the invention are suitable for use in a variety of drug delivery systems. Suitable formulations for use in the present invention are found in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, Mack Publishing Company, Philadelphia, PA, 17th ed. (1985). For a brief review of methods for drug delivery, see, Langer, *Science* 249:1 527-1533 (1990).

The polypeptides of the present invention can be used in pharmaceutical and vaccine compositions that are useful for administration to mammals, particularly humans. The polypeptides can be administered together in certain circumstances, *e.g.* where infection by both *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* is likely. Thus, a single pharmaceutical composition can be used for the treatment or prophylaxis of malaria caused by both parasites.

The compositions are suitable for single administrations or a series of administrations. When given as a series, inoculations subsequent to the initial administration are given to boost the immune response and are typically referred to as booster inoculations.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention are intended for parenteral, topical, oral or local administration. Preferably, the pharmaceutical compositions are administered parenterally, *e.g.*, intravenously, subcutaneously, intradermally, or intramuscularly. Thus, the invention provides compositions for parenteral

administration that comprise a solution of the agents described above dissolved or suspended in an acceptable carrier, preferably an aqueous carrier. A variety of aqueous carriers may be used, *e.g.*, water, buffered water, 0.4% saline, 0.3% glycine, hyaluronic acid and the like. These compositions may be sterilized by conventional, well known sterilization techniques, or may be sterile filtered. The resulting aqueous solutions may be packaged for use as is, or lyophilized, the lyophilized preparation being combined with a sterile solution prior to administration. The compositions may contain pharmaceutically acceptable auxiliary substances as required to approximate physiological conditions, such as pH adjusting and buffering agents, tonicity adjusting agents, wetting agents and the like, for example, sodium acetate, sodium lactate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, sorbitan monolaurate, triethanolamine oleate, etc.

For solid compositions, conventional nontoxic solid carriers may be used which include, for example, pharmaceutical grades of mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharin, talcum, cellulose, glucose, sucrose, magnesium carbonate, and the like. For oral administration, a pharmaceutically acceptable nontoxic composition is formed by incorporating any of the normally employed excipients, such as those carriers previously listed, and generally 10-95% of active ingredient and more preferably at a concentration of 25%-75%.

For aerosol administration, the polypeptides are preferably supplied in finely divided form along with a surfactant and propellant. The surfactant must, of course, be nontoxic, and preferably soluble in the propellant. Representative of such agents are the esters or partial esters of fatty acids containing from 6 to 22 carbon atoms, such as caproic, octanoic, lauric, palmitic, stearic, linoleic, linolenic, olesteric and oleic acids with an aliphatic polyhydric alcohol or its cyclic anhydride. Mixed esters, such as mixed or natural glycerides may be employed. A carrier can also be included, as desired, as with, *e.g.*, lecithin for intranasal delivery.

In certain embodiments patients with malaria may be treated with SABP or DABP polypeptides or other specific blocking agents (*e.g.* monoclonal antibodies) that prevent binding of *Plasmodium* merozoites and schizonts to the erythrocyte surface.

The amount administered to the patient will vary depending upon what is being administered, the state of the patient and the manner of administration. In therapeutic applications, compositions are administered to a patient already suffering from malaria in an amount sufficient to inhibit spread of the parasite through erythrocytes and thus cure or at least partially arrest the symptoms of the disease and its complications. An amount adequate to accomplish this is defined as "therapeutically effective dose." Amounts effective for this use will depend on the severity of the disease, the particular composition, and the weight and general state of the patient. Generally, the dose will be in the range of about 1mg to about 5gm per day, preferably about 100 mg per day, for a 70 kg patient.

Alternatively, the polypeptides of the invention can be used prophylactically as vaccines. The vaccines of the invention contain as an active ingredient an immunogenically effective amount of the binding domain polypeptide or of a recombinant virus as described herein. The immune response may include the generation of antibodies; activation of cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) against cells presenting peptides derived from the peptides encoded by the SABP, DABP or DBL sequences of the present invention, or other mechanisms well known in the art.

See *e.g.* Paul *Fundamental Immunology, Second Edition* (Raven Press, New York, NY) for a description of immune response. Useful carriers are well known in the art, and include, for example, thyroglobulin, albumins such as human serum albumin, tetanus toxoid, polyamino acids such as poly(D-lysine:D-glutamic acid), influenza, hepatitis B virus core protein, hepatitis B virus recombinant vaccine. The vaccines can also contain a physiologically tolerable (acceptable) diluent such as water, phosphate buffered saline, or saline, and further typically include an adjuvant. Adjuvants such as incomplete Freund's adjuvant, aluminum phosphate, aluminum hydroxide, or alum are materials well known in the art.

The DNA or RNA encoding the SABP or DABP binding domains and the DBL gene family motifs may be introduced into patients to obtain an immune response to the polypeptides which the nucleic acid encodes. Wolff et. al., *Science* 247: 1465-1468 (1990) which is describes the use of nucleic acids to produce expression of the genes which the nucleic acids encode.

Vaccine compositions containing the polypeptides, nucleic acids or viruses of the invention are administered to a patient to elicit a protective immune response against the polypeptide. A "protective immune response" is one which prevents or inhibits the spread of the parasite through erythrocytes and thus at least partially prevent the symptoms of the disease and its complications. An amount sufficient to accomplish this is defined as an "immunogenically effective dose." Amounts effective for this use will depend on the composition, the manner of administration, the weight and general state of health of the patient, and the judgment of the prescribing physician. For peptide compositions, the general range for the initial immunization (that is for therapeutic or prophylactic administration) is from about 100 μg to about 1 gm of peptide for a 70 kg patient, followed by boosting dosages of from about 100 μg to about 1 gm of the polypeptide pursuant to a boosting regimen over weeks to months depending upon the patient's response and condition e.g. by measuring levels of parasite in the patient's blood. For nucleic acids, typically 30-1000ug of nucleic acid is injected into a 70kg patient, more typically about 50-150ug of nucleic acid is injected into a 70kg patient followed by boosting doses as appropriate.

The following examples illustrate preferred embodiments of the invention.

EXAMPLE 1: Identification of the amino-terminal, cysteine-rich region of SABP and DABP as binding domains for erythrocytes

1. Expression of the SABP binding domain polypeptide on the surface of Cos cells.

To demonstrate that the amino-terminal, cysteine-rich region of the SABP protein is the sialic acid binding region, this region of the protein was expressed on the surface of mammalian Cos cells *in vitro*. This DNA sequence is from position 1 to position 1848 of the SABP DNA sequence (SEQ ID No 3). Polymerase chain reaction technology (PCR) was used to amplify this region of the SABP DNA directly from the cloned gene.

Sequences corresponding to restriction endonuclease sites for PvuII or ApaI were incorporated into the oligonucleotide sequence of the probes used in PCR amplification in order to facilitate insertion of the PCR-amplified regions into the pHE4 vector (see below). The specific oligonucleotides, 5'-ATCGATCAGCTGGGAAGAAATACTTCATCT-3'(SEQID NO:17) and 5'-ATCGATGGGCCCCGAAGTTTGTTCATTATT-3'

(SEQ ID NO:18) were synthesized. These oligonucleotides were used as primers to PCR-amplify the region of the DNA sequence encoding the cysteine-rich amino terminal region of the SABP protein.

PCR conditions were based on the standard described in Saiki, *et al., Science* 239: 487-491 (1988). Template DNA was provided from cloned fragments of the gene encoding SABP which had been spliced and re-cloned as a single open-reading frame piece.

The vector, pRE4, used for expression in Cos cells is shown in Figure 2. The vector has an SV40 origin of replication, an ampicillin resistance marker and the Herpes simplex virus glycoprotein D gene (HSV glyd) cloned downstream of the Rous sarcoma virus long terminal repeats (RSV LTR). Part of the extracellular domain of the HSV glyd gene was excised using the PvuII and ApaI sites in HSV glyd.

As described above, the PCR oligonucleotide primers contained the PvuII or ApaI restriction sites. The PCR-amplified DNA fragments obtained above were digested with the restriction enzymes PvuII and ApaI and cloned into the PvuII and ApaI sites of the vector pRE4. These constructs were designed to express regions of the SABP protein as chimeric proteins with the signal sequence of HSV glyd at the N-terminal end and the transmembrane and cytoplasmic domain of HSV glyd at the C-terminal end. The signal sequence of HSV glyd targets these chimeric proteins to the surface of Cos cells and the transmembrane segment of HSV glyd anchors these chimeric proteins to the Cos cell surface.

Mammalian Cos cells were transfected with the pRE4 constructs containing the PCR-amplified SABP DNA regions, by calcium phosphate precipitation according to standard techniques.

2. Expression of the DABP binding domain polypeptide on the surface of Cos cells.

To demonstrate that the amino-terminal, cysteine-rich region of the DABP protein is the binding domain, this region was expressed on the surface of Cos cells. This region of the DNA sequence from position 1-975 was first PCR-amplified (SEQ ID No 1).

Sequences corresponding to restriction endonuclease sites for PvuII or ApaI were incorporated into the oligonucleotide probes used for PCR amplification in order to facilitate subsequent insertion of the amplified DNA into the pRE4 vector, as described above. The oligonucleotides, 5'-TCTCGTCAGCTGACGATCTCTAGTGCTATT-3' (SEQ ID NO:19) and 5'-ACGAGTGGGCCCTGTCACAACTTCCTGAGT-3' (SEQ ID NO:20) were synthesized. These oligonucleotides were used as primers to amplify the region of the DABP DNA sequence encoding the cysteine-rich, amino-terminal region of the DABP protein directly from the cloned DABP gene, using the same conditions described above.

The same pRE4 vector described above in the section on expression of SABP regions in Cos cells was also used as a vector for the DABP DNA regions.

3. Binding studies with erythrocytes.

To demonstrate their ability to bind human erythrocytes, the transfected Cos cells expressing binding domains from DABP and SABP were incubated with erythrocytes for two hours at 37°C in culture media (DMEM/10% FBS). The non-adherent erythrocytes were removed with five washes of phosphate-buffered saline and the bound erythrocytes were observed by light microscopy. Cos cells expressing the amino terminal, cysteine-rich

SABP polypeptides on their surface bound untreated human erythrocytes, but did not bind neuraminidase treated erythrocytes, that is, erythrocytes which lack sialic acid residues on their surface. Cos cells expressing other regions of the SABP protein on their surface did not bind human erythrocytes. These results identified the amino-terminal, cysteine-rich region of SABP as the erythrocyte binding domain and indicated that the binding of Cos cells expressing these regions to human erythrocytes is specific. Furthermore, the binding of the expressed region to erythrocytes is identical to the binding pattern seen for the authentic SABP- 175 molecule upon binding to erythrocytes.

Similarly, Cos cells expressing the amino-terminal cysteine-rich region of DABP on their surface bound Duffy-positive human erythrocytes, but did not bind Duffy-negative human erythrocytes, that is erythrocytes which lack the Duffy blood group antigen. Cos cells expressing other regions of the DABP protein on their surface did not bind human erythrocytes. These results identified the amino-terminal cysteine rich region of DABP as the erythrocyte binding domain and indicated that the binding of the Cos cells was specific.

EXAMPLE 2: Isolation of polynucleotide sequences in the DBL family

P.falciparum clones and cell line used include the following. *P. falciparum* clones 3D7, D10, LF4/1, Camp/A1, SL/D6, HB3, 7G8, V1/S, T2/C6, KMWII, ItG2F6, FCR3/A2 and Dd2 have been previously tabulated (Dolan, *et al.* (1993), *Mol. Biochem. Parasitol.* 61, 137-142). Line Dd2/NM1 was selected from clone Dd2 for invasion via a sialic acid-independent pathway (Dolan, *et al.* (1990), *J. Clin. Invest.* 86, 618-624). All parasites were maintained *in vitro* by standard methods (Trager, *et al.* (1976), *Science* 193, 673-675).

DNA and RNA Isolation and Analysis. DNA was extracted as described (Peterson, *et al.* (1990), *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87, 3018-3022). Endonuclease digestion, agarose gel electrophoresis, and filter hybridizations were performed by standard methods (Sambrook, *et al.*, 1989). All hybridizations were at 56°C (Sambrook, *et al.*, 1989). Blots were washed for 2 min. at room temperature in 2x standard saline/phosphate/EDTA (SSPE) with 0.5% SDS, followed by two higher stringency washes at 50°C in 0.3xSSPE with 0.5% SDS. Parasite chromosomes were embedded in agarose blocks and separated by pulsed field gel electrophoresis (Dolan, *et al.* (1993), *Methods. Mol. Biol.* 21, 319-332). RNA was isolated from cultured parasites by LiCl extraction of Catrimox-14-precipitated RNA (Dahle, *et al.* (1993), *BioTechniques* 15, 1102-1105). Agarose gel electrophoresis of total RNA and filter hybridizations were performed by standard methods (Sambrook, *et al.*, (1989).

Oligonucleotide Primers and PCR. Primers specific for E31a used in a RT-PCR to test for expression of this sequence were E31aT2 (5'-AGA-CCT-CAA-TTT-CTA-AG-3') (SEQ ID NO:21) and E31aRev1 (5'-AAT-CGC-GAG-CAT-CAT-CTG-3') (SEQ ID NO:22).

Two primers were used to amplify additional sequences from genes encoding *DBL* domains. These were designed from conserved amino acids encoded in the *DBL* domain of the eba-175 and E31a sequences. After adaptation to incorporate the most frequently-used *P. falciparum* codons, forward primer UNIEBP5' [5'-CC(A/G)-AG(G/A)-AG(G/A)-CAA-(G/A)AA-(C/T)TA-TG-3'] (SEQ ID NO:23), based upon the amino acid sequence PRRQKLC, and reverse primer UNIEBP3' [5'-CCA-(A/T)C(T/G)-(T/G)A(A/G)-(A/G)AA-TTG-(A/T)GG-3'] (SEQ ID NO:24), based upon the amino acid sequence PQFLRW, were synthesized.

RT-PCR amplifications were performed as described (Kawasaki, *et al.* (1990), *PCR Protocols, A Guide to Methods and Applications*, eds. Innis, M.A., Gelfand, D.H., Sninsku, J.J. & White, T.J. (Academic, San Diego), pp. 21-27). In brief, 0.5 to 1 mg of total RNA was treated with RQ1 DNAse (Promega), phenol/chloroform extracted, and ethanol precipitated. The RNA was then annealed with random oligonucleotide primers and extended with Superscript reverse transcriptase (GIBCO/BRL). PCR cycling conditions were 94°C for 10 sec, 45°C for 15 sec, and 72°C for 45 sec, for 30 cycles. All PCRs were performed in an Idaho Technology air thermal cycler using buffer containing 2 mM Mg2+.

PCR amplification products were separated by use of PCR Purity Plus gels and protocols (AT Biochem, Malvern, PA).

DNA Clones and Hybridization Probes. Clone pE31a was isolated from a genomic library prepared from the region of chromosome 7 linked to chloroquine resistance Walker-Jonah, *et al.* (1992), *Mol. Biochem. Parasitol.* 51, 313-320. Clone pS31H (GenBank accession no. L38454), containing an insert encompassing that of pE31a, was cloned from a size-selected Hind III restriction digest of Dd2 genomic DNA.

Clone pEBLe1 was cloned from a RT-PCR of Dd2 cDNA after amplification with primers UNIEBP5' (SEQ ID NO:23) and UNIEBP3' (SEQ ID NO:24). Clone pEBP1.2 (GenBank accession no. L38450), containing an insert encompassing that of pEBLe1, was isolated from a Dd2 cDNA library probed with pEBLe1. *DBL*-encoding sequences of *dbl-nm1-4* (GenBank accession no. L38455) and *dbl-nm1-5* (GenBank accession no. L38453) were amplified by RT-PCR from first strand cDNA of line Dd2/NM using primers UNIEBP5' and UNIEBP3'. Sequencing was performed on double stranded DNA templates by standard protocols for the dideoxynucleotide method. (Sequenase; U.S. Biochemicals).

Sequences related to the E31a sequence were detected with the 3005 bp insert of clone pS31H. The *eba-175* gene was detected with a PCR amplified probe consisting of the first 1825 bp of the coding sequence. *ebl-1* sequences were detected with the 2098 bp insert of clone pEBP1.2. All probes were comparable in organization, each containing a region encoding at least one *DBL* domain and varying amounts of flanking sequence.

Homology searches and alignments. Homology searches were performed with BLAST and the Genetics Computer Group program FASTA (Altschul, *et al.* (1990), *J. Mol. Biol.* 215, 403-410; Devereux, *et al.* (1984), *Nucleic Acids. Res.* 12(1 Pt 1, 387-395). Optimized alignments were produced with MACAW sequence alignment software (Schuler, *et al.* (1991), *Proteins.* 9, 180-190).

Multiple *P. falciparum* sequences encode DBL domains. Positional cloning experiments directed to *P. falciparum* chromosome 7 identified an ORF (E31a) encoding a *DBL* domain that is homologous to the domains found in the *P. vivax and P. knowlesi* DABPs and the *P. falciparum* SABP. Figure 4 shows the realtive position of the E31a ORF on chromosome 7.

The homology between the *DBL* domains of E31a and the erythrocyte-binding proteins is due to the presence of short motifs of highly conserved amino acids. These well-conserved stretches are separated by non-homologous sequences and by deletions and insertions that vary the size of the domain by greater than 60 aa. The typical *DBL* domain contains 12 or more cysteine residues and has 7 conserved tryptophan residues. Additional

well conserved amino acids include 4 arginines, 3 aspartates, 9 positions with aliphatic residues (alanine, isoleucine, leucine, or valine) and 4 with aromatic amino acids (tryptophan, phenylalanine, or tyrosine).

Probes spanning the sequence that encodes the E31a *DBL* domain hybridized to multiple fragments within a single restriction digest and yielded bands that varied among parasite lines. The numerous distinct bands from a selection of different parasite DNAs indicated a large number of diverse but related elements. These multiple bands varied among different *P. falciparum* clones, in contrast to the well-conserved, single-copy signal obtained with the *eba-175* probe.

Because of the numerous cross-hybridizing sequences, it seemed likely that many of these related sequences would be on different chromosomes of the parasite. PFG electrophoresis of *P. falciparum* Dd2 chromosomes and hybridization with the E31a probe identified a number of cross-hybridizing sequences on multiple chromosomes. A control hybridization with the *eba-175* probe under identical conditions yielded a single band of hybridization from chromosome 7.

RNA Analysis of *DBL* Elements. Sequences from E31a (pS31H insert) were used to probe RNA blots for corresponding transcripts. No hybridization was detected. Because it was still possible that a message of low abundance was not being detected on the RNA blot, RT-PCR was used as a means of more sensitive detection. For this purpose, cDNA was generated by RT from random primers annealed to DNAse-treated total RNA. E31a-specific oligonucleotides were then used to test for amplification from the cDNA. No amplification of the E31a sequence was obtained, while genomic DNA controls and amplification from cDNA by dihydrofolate reductase/thymidylate synthetase-specific primers yielded the expected bands. A screen of a cDNA library with E31a specific probes also failed to detect any clones hybridizing with the ORF. These results indicate that E31a is either a pseudogene, or is expressed in parasite strains or stages not examined in this work.

A PCR Method to Isolate Sequences Encoding *DBL* Domains. The identification of short conserved motifs in *DBL* domains that otherwise have extreme diversity led to a PCR strategy using degenerate oligonucleotide primers designed from conserved amino acid sequences in the *DBL* domains. Sequences PRRQKLC and PQFLRW were judged most suitable for minimizing degeneracy while allowing amplification of expressed *DBL* sequences. After these considerations and adjustment for *P. falciparum* codon usage, primers UNIEBP5' and UNIEBP3' were synthesized.

While some *P. falciparum* lines yielded similar patterns of amplified bands *(e. g.* Dd2 and MCamp; FCR3/A2 and K-1), no two separate isolates showed identical patterns, reflecting the diversity of the *DBL* domains in the parasite lines. A few bands of the same apparent size were present in many isolates. These included a consistent 490 bp product that was determined to be the *eba-175* gene by its expected size and hybridization to a gene-specific probe. The number of discernible bands probably underestimates the number of amplifiable sequences because of overlapping products of the same size and possible preferential amplification of some sequences over others. Nevertheless, the parasite-specific patterns in the amplified bands may provide a means to quickly type isolates and serves as a measure of parasite diversity in field samples.

To identify *DBL*-encoding sequences in RNA transcripts, the UNIEBP primers were used to amplify first-strand cDNAs generated from DNAse-treated RNA preparations. Amplified products from Dd2, 3D7, HB3 and MCAMP cDNAs had diverse sizes ranging from 400 bp to nearly 1 kb. These included a band at 480-500 bp that was determined to be *eba-175* from its expected size and cross-hybridization to an *eba-175*-specific probe. Other bands were from amplification of different transcripts encoding *DBL* domains. Dd2-NM1 RNA, for example, yielded bands above the *eba-175* product that included two related sequences (*dbl-nm1-4,dbl-nm1-5*). These bands were found to be isolate-specific and to have features consistent with the *var* genes described in Example 3, below. Probes that detect *dbl-nm1-4* and *dbl-nm1-5* hybridized to multiple chromosomes and aligned more closely with E31a than with EBA-175 or DABP.

The RT-PCR amplifications also yielded a consistent band that encoded a novel *DBL* domain distinct from *eba-175*. A cDNA clone corresponding to this product was isolated by screening a λgt10 Dd2 cDNA library with a radiolabeled *ebl-1* probe. Sequence from this and additional overlapping cDNA clones confirmed the conserved motifs of the *DBL* domain. The alignment of the predicted amino acid sequences showed that the *DBL* domain of *ebl-1* is more similar to *eba-175* than to the multicopy genes. There was, however, extensive divergence from *eba-175* and other known genes outside of the amplified region.

In contrast to the multicopy hybridization patterns of *dbl-nm1-4* and *dbl-nm1-5*, the *ebl-1* sequence, like that of *eba-175*, was found to have hybridization patterns consistent with a conserved single-copy gene. Probes specific for *ebl-1* hybridized only to chromosome 13, and restriction analysis with the enzymes *Cla* I, *Eco*RI, *Hin*dIII, *Hin*f I, *Nsi* I, *Rsa* I, and *Spe* I, all yielded bands expected from a single copy sequence. RNA blots probed with *ebl-1*-specific sequences showed several bands of hybridization, however, corresponding to 8-9.5 kb transcripts in mRNA from the Dd2 and 3D7 parasites. The transcripts of different size may result from alternative start and termination points or from incompletely processed species containing introns.

EXAMPLE 3: Isolation of *var* genes

Parasite clones, DNA analysis and Chromosome Mapping. Parasite clones were cultivated by the methods of (Trager, *et al.* (1976), *Science 193*, 673-675). DNA was extracted from parasite cultures as described (Peterson, *et al.* (1988), *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85, 9114-9118) except that the DNA was as recoverd by ethanol precipitation rather than spooling. Fingerprint analysis with the pC4.H32 probe was used to confirm DNA preparations (Dolan, *et al.* (1993), *Mol. Biochem. Parasitol.* 61, 137-142). Southern blotting to Nytran membranes was recommended by the manufacturer (Schleicher & Schuell, Keene, NH). PFG separation of the 14 P. falciparum chromosomes and chromosome mapping were performed as described (Wellems, *et al.* (1987), *Cell* 49, 633-642; Sinnis, *et al.* (1988); *Genomics* 3, 287-295).

RNA isolation. Parasites from 200 ml mixed stage cultures (5-10% parasitemia) were released by saponin lysis as for DNA preparations except that the procedures were performed with ice-cold solutions. RNA was immediately isolated from the parasite pellet by guanidine thiocyanate/phenol-chloroform methods, recovered and treated with RNAase-free DNAse (Creedon, *et al.* (1994), *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 16364-16370. RNA in H_2O was combined with 2 vol 100% ETOH, distributed into 2 ml vials and frozen as stock at -70°C. RNA was recovered by

precipitation with 0.1 vol 3M NaOAc. RNA blots were generated and probed as described (Creedon, *et al.* (1994), *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 16364-16370).

YAC isolation, chromosome-segment libraries and cDNA libraries. Overlapping YACs spanning the 300 kb segment of chromosome 7 that contains the CQR locus were obtained from a YAC library of a CQR FCR3 parasite line de Bruin, *et al.* (1992), *Genomics* 14, 332-339) by the procedures of Lanzer, *et al.* (1993), *Nature* 361, 654-657. Orientation of the YACs and their overlaps were identified with probes obtained from the YAC ends by inverted PCR.

Attempts to construct cosmid libraries and large insert (~10 kb) λ libraries from high molecular weight *P. falciparum* genomic DNA yielded only rearranged clones. An alternative approach was therefore taken in which chromosome-segment libraries were constructed that contained small (0.5-5 kb) inserts in plasmid vectors. Plasmid libraries containing *Alu*I, *Hin*fI, *Rsa*I and *Ssp*I inserts in pCDNAII were constructed from Dd2 chromosome 7 restriction fragments purified by pulsed-field gel (PFG) electrophoresis (Wellems, *et al.* (1991), *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88, 3382-3386). A plasmid library from a 34 kb *Apa*I-*Sma*I restriction fragment of YAC PfYED9 was constructed by the same methods. Inserts in the plasmid libraries were generally 0.5-4 kb.

The λgt10 Dd2 cDNA library was prepared under contract by CloneTech Laboratories Inc. (Palo Alto, CA) from the DNAse-treated, polyA+ fraction of Dd2 RNA. The cDNA was generated in two separate reactions using oligodT primers or random primers. Products of these reactions were combined, processed and cloned into the EcoRI site of λgt10. 1.6×10^6 independent recombinants were obtained and amplified.

Isolation of overlapping clones and DNA sequencing. Plasmid clones from the chromosome-segment and YAC-segment libraries were picked at random and their locations were established by restriction mapping. After sequence data from these clones were generated, overlapping clones were isolated in a process of "chromosome walking" by rescreening the libraries with oligonucleotide probes near the ends of sequenced inserts. Sufficient divergence was present among repetitive elements in the sequences to allow distinction of clones and unambiguous assignment of overlaps (generally 50-200 bp).

Sequencing reactions with single-strand M13 DNA (1 μg) and double-strand plasmid DNA (2-5 μg) were performed in 96-well polyvinyl chloride U-bottom microassay plates using a Sequenase protocol recommended by United States Biochemical Corp. (Cleveland, OH). Reactions were separated by 8M urea-6% polyacrylamide sequencing gels and exposed to Kodak BioMax MR film. Sequence data from some clones were also obtained by use of an ABI 373A automated DNA sequencer (Applied Biosystems Inc., Foster City, CA). Cycle sequencing reactions were performed using the ABI PRISM DyeDeoxy system.

DNA sequence editing, analyses and display were performed with MacVector software (International Biotechnologies Inc., New Haven, CT), BLAST (Altschul, *et al.* (1990), *J. Mol. Biol.* 215, 403-410), Genetics Computer Group programs (Devereux, *et al.* (1984), *Nucleic Acids Res.* 12, 387-395) and the DNADRAW package (Shapiro, *et al.* (1986), *Nucleic Acids Res.* 14, 65-73) maintained at the National Institutes of Health.

Identification of a large hypervariable region within a chromosome 7 segment linked to chloroquine resistance. Four overlapping yeast artificial chromosomes from the *P. falciparum* FCR3 line were obtained that span the 300 kb chromosome segment linked to CQR, a segment located 300-600 kb from the telomere of chromosome

7. Figure 5 shows the positions of these YACs (PfYEF2, PfYFE6, PfYKF8, PfYED9) relative to the chromosome map. In order to define the structure of this 300 kb segment, we performed comparative hybridizations to search for polymorphisms between parasite lines. Clones were randomly picked from chromosome segment-specific plasmid libraries and their inserts were hybridized against restriction digests of the YAC and parasite DNAS. Over thirty inserts were identified that recognized PfYEF2, PfYFE6 or PfYKF8 and showed a predonderance of single copy sequences with few polymorphisms (*Alu*I, *Hin*fI, *Rsa*I and *Ssp*I digests), consistent with prior findings that chromosome internal regions are largely conserved and contain a preponderance of single copy sequences. However, fifteen other inserts that recognized PfYED9 showed highly polymorphic sets of repetitive elements in the parasite DNAs. Southern analysis indicated that these polymorphic elements were part of a chromosome hypervariable region contained within the PfYED9 clone.

Mapping and DNA sequencing of the hypervariable region spanned by YAC PfYED9. Single copy sequences detected by pE45b and pH270.5 flank the hypervariable region spanned by PfYED9 (Figure 5). The pE45b and pH270.5 probes were therefore used to assign large restriction fragments on the PfYED9 map and establish enzyme recognition sites as reference points. A detailed restriction map of the PfYED9 hypervariable region was then developed. Fifteen overlapping clones ("a"-"f' and "h"-"o" in Figure 5) were isolated by a chromosome walking approach from Dd2 chromosome subsegment libraries (Wellems *et al., supra*) The inserts yielded 19.1 kb of continuous Dd2 sequence having predicted enzyme recognition sites in perfect accord with the PfYED9 restriction map. Such agreement indicates that the Dd2 and FCR3 sequences in this part of the chromosome are very similar, despite differences elsewhere in the genome that are evident by restriction analysis.

We also obtained genomic sequence data from the 34 kb *Apa*I-*Sma*I fragment of PfYED9. Purified PfYED9 DNA was cut with *Sma*I to yield a 110 kb fragment, which was then isolated by PFG electrophoresis and digested with *Apa*I. The resulting 34 kb *Apa*I-*Sma*I band was purified by PFG electrophoresis, digested in four separate reactions by *Alu*I, *Hin*fI, *Rsa*I or *Ssp*I and incorporated into a plasmid (PCDNAII) library. Cloned inserts from the library were checked for hybridization to the PfYED9 34 kb fragment, assigned to the PfYED9 map and sequenced (Figure 5). Overlapping inserts were obtained by the chromosome walking approach except for three gaps ("t", "z", "θ" in Figure 5) which were closed by PCR amplification of PfYED9 DNA using primers from flanking sequences. The clones from PfYED9 ("r"-"z","γ", "κ" and "α"+"β" in Figure 5) yielded 22.2 kb of continuous DNA sequence that overlaps the Dd2 sequence at the "f"/"β" junction and has predicted restriction sites that match the PfYED9 map perfectly. The composite sequence from the Dd2 and PfYED9 segments is 40,171 kb.

Structure of a *var* gene cluster and comparative analysis of predicted amino acid sequences. The 40,171 bp sequence contains three 10-12 kb regions that have related sequences and structure. Each of these regions harbors a pair of ORFS. The first ORF in each pair begins with a consensus ATG start codon preceded by typical *P. falciparum* non-coding sequence of abundant A+T content. The ORFs of each pair are separated by an intervening AT-rich and non-coding sequence of 0.9 kb to 1.1 kb. Presence of consensus intron-exon splice junction sequences at either end of these intervening sequences and lack of a consistent translation start site in the 3' ORF indicate that the each pair of ORFs belongs to an individual gene having a two exon structure. This has been verified by

comparison of the genomic sequences to the cDNA sequence of an expressed gene (*var-7*; see subsequent section). The three 10 kb to 12 kb regions thus contain members of a variant gene family which have coding regions of 9.23kb *(var-1),* 7.99 kb *(var-2)* and 9.01 kb *(var-3).* Predicted molecular weights of the encoded proteins are 350 kD, 302 kD and 344 kD. respectively.

The *var* genes are flanked by additional members of the *var* family in PfYED9. Restriction analysis identified two additional genes that are 12-35 kb upstream of the sequenced region and are closely related to *var-2* and *var-3 (var-2c* and *Var-3c,* Figure 5). The *var* genes thus have a clustered arrangement in which many individual members are organized in head-to-tail fashion. Between *var-1* and *var-2* is a 5 kb DNA sequence that harbors a short ORF homologous to that of a repetitive element (rij) suggested to be a transposable element in *P. falciparum.*

The deduced protein sequences of the *var* genes are highly diverse, yet all contain certain conserved motifs and common structural features. Database searches identified 2 to 4 domains within each *var* sequence that are homologous to cysteine-rich domains of SABP and DABP. In the *var* sequences, the first domain near the amino-terminus (DBL domain 1) is the most conserved of the DBL domains and has amino acid signatures that differentiate it from subsequent domains (e.g. consensus peptide sequences GAcAp[Y/F]rrL, CTxLARsfadlgdlVrgrdLYLG and VPTYFDYVpqylrwF). Between DBL domains 1 and 2 is another type of conserved domain, a cysteine-rich interdomain region (CIDR) of 300-400 amino acids. The CIDR does not have all the motifs of a *DBL* domain, but it does have a region at the 3'end which is homologous to the end of the FI *DBL* domain in SABP. The conservation evident in the sequences of DBL domain I and the CIDR suggest that these regions maintain important structures in the head of the variant molecule.

DBL domains 2, 3 and 4 (numbering is according to *var- 1,* the first sequence completed) have less discriminating signatures than domain 1, and show features of cross-alignment and variation in number that suggest these domains can undergo shuffling and deletion.

DBL domain 4 is followed by a segment of variable length and a hydrophobic region that is encoded at the end of the first exon (exon 1). In all *var* sequences this hydrophobic region fits the criteria of a transmembrane segment. The second exon (exon II) encodes a large (45-55 kD) conserved C-terminal sequence that has an acid character (predicted pI = 4.5, *vs.* 5.9 for the part of the protein upstream of the splice junction) and a cysteine content of $< 1\%$ (vs. $> 4\%$ upstream). The position of this C-terminal sequence downstream of a single transmembrane segment suggests that it has a cytoplasmic location.

No consensus signal sequence was detected in the NH_2-terminal region of the predicted *var* ORFs. We note the presence of several motifs in the protein sequences that are known to act as ligands and receptors in the integrin family. These include RGD *(var-1* codons 886-88, 1992-94) and DGEA *(var- 1* codons 2111-14). Not all of these motifs occur in each protein sequence and, when they do occur, their positions vary.

Identification of var transcripts and chromosome expression sites. To identify transcribed *var* sequences we screened a λgt10 Dd2 cDNA library with *var*-containing *Bss*HII restriction fragments that had been purified from PfYED9 and radiolabeled by random hexamer priming. This screening yielded 18 clones with inserts that hybridized back to PfYED9. By cross-hybridization studies and DNA sequence analysis the inserts fell into two groups: group

I inserts that aligned with sequences of *var* exon I (λT240, λT242, λT244, λT284, λT287, λT288, λT295, λT296); and group II inserts that aligned with sequences of *var* exon II (λT140, λT141, λT142, λT145, λT147, λT148, λT150, λT152).

The full ORF of an expressed *var* gene (*var*-7) was determined from λT242 and overlapping cDNA clones that were obtained by a PCR-based walking strategy. The sequence showed that *var*-7 has a 6.6 kb ORF containing two *DBL* domains, a hydrophobic transmembrane sequence and carboxy-terminal region typical of *var* genes (predicted molecular weight 249 kD). Comparison of *var*-7 with the *var*-1 sequence demonstrated continuity of the alignments at the predicted splice junction between the ORFs of exons I and II. PCR amplification of Dd2 genomic DNA was also performed with primers derived from the two *var*-7 exons. Sequence of this *var*-7 PCR product confirmed consensus splice sites and a 1 kb intron typical of the *var* genes. Transcription of *var*-7 was detected as a 7.5 kb band by RNA blot analysis.

Chromosome mapping experiments with a *var*-7-specific probe localized the *var*-7 gene to a region that is 600 kb from one end of Dd2 chromosome 12 (chromosome 12 has a length of 2600 kb). No hybridization of the *var*-7 probe was detected to any other Dd2 chromosome nor to any chromosomes of the HB3, 3D7 or A4 parasites. Other cDNA inserts from the group I clones were also sequenced and examined for chromosome hybridization signals. The λT240 cDNA insert mapped to the *var*-1/*var*-2/*var*-3 cluster on Dd2 chromosome 7 and its sequence matched that of *var*-3. The λT244, λT284, λT287, λT288, λT295 and λT296 inserts all showed overlapping sequences and yielded the same hybridization patterns. Chromosome sites recognized by these inserts included regions within two *Sma*I fragments from Dd2 chromosome 7 and another from chromosome 9. We note that loss of a cytoadherence phenotype has been correlated with a chromosome 9 deletion in certain *P. falciparum* lines.

1.8 kb to 2.4 kb RNA transcripts related to *var* exon II. In addition to the 7.5 kb *var*-7 band, a broad 1.8 kb to 2.4 kb band was detected on RNA blots after hybridization with a probe that recognizes *var* exon II. Sequences of eight group II cDNA inserts homologous to exon II were therefore determined and aligned against the *var* genes. Comparative analysis of the insert sequences showed that all differed from one another in regions of overlap, indicating that transcription of the corresponding RNAs was from different loci. Three of the cDNA sequences (λT140, λT141 and λT148) aligned downstream of the intron/exon II splice junction. However, five other cDNA inserts (λT142, λT145, λT147, λT150 and λT152) had sequences that aligned upstream of the *var* intron/exon II splice site and included regions homologous to *var* intron sequences. In the vicinity of the splice junction, consensus splice sites occurred in three of the cDNA sequences (λT142, λT147, λT150) while a fourth sequence (λT145) showed the required AG dinucleotide but not the expected pyrimidine tract of the splice consensus. The part of the fifth sequence (λT152) that aligned with the *var* intron extended upstream only to the TAG of the splice sequence. All five sequences lacked a consensus start codon preceded by A+T-rich non-coding DNA that is typical of *P. falciparum* translation start sites.

Isolate-specific *var* sequences and evidence for DNA recombination in cultivated parasite clones. The diversity of *var* forms expressed by *P. falciparum* parasites reflects a tremendous repertoire in the *var* gene family.

This repertoire is evident in the patterns of restriction polymorphism detected by *var* probes as well as in the detection of *var*-specific sequences that hybridize to some parasite DNAs but not to others. The *var-7* gene expressed by Dd2, for example, is not present in the HB3, 3D7 or A4 genomes. Such *var* diversity suggests that frequent DNA rearrangements underlie the production of antigenically variant types in different parasite strains.

To test for DNA rearrangements in parasites cultivated *in vitro*, we used *var* sequences to probe restricted DNAs from Dd2 lines adapted to neuraminidase-treated erythrocytes. In one rearrangement a novel 35 kb *Bgl*I fragment is seen in NM1 DNA probed with the λT142 (group II) insert. In another rearrangement a deletion of a 20 kb *Pst*I band is evident in NM8 DNA probed with a *var-7* sequence. Deletion of this 20 kb band was also detected in the Dd2/R8 subclone obtained before neuraminidase selection, indicating that the DNA rearrangement was not produced by selection in neuraminidase-treated erythrocytes.

The above examples are provided to illustrate the invention and other variants of the invention encompassed by the claims will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT: The United States, As Represented by the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: BINDING DOMAINS FROM PLASMODIUM VIVAX AND PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM ERYTHROCYTE BINDING PROTEINS

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 45

(iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
(A) ADDRESSEE: Knobbe Martens Olson & Bear
(B) STREET: 620 Newport Center Drive 16th Floor
(C) CITY: Newport Beach
(D) STATE: California
(E) COUNTRY: US
(F) ZIP: 92660

(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
(A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
(B) FILING DATE:
(C) CLASSIFICATION:

(vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA
(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US08/487826
(B) FILING DATE: 07-JUN-1996

(viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
(A) NAME: Israelsen, Ned
(B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 29,655
(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: NIH121.001QPC

(ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
(A) TELEPHONE: (619) 235-8550
(B) TELEFAX: (619) 235-0176

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 4084 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Plasmodium vivax

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

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TTTTTCGCTC ATATGTTTAG TTATATGTGT AGAACAACTT GCTGAATAAA TTACGTACAC 180
TTTCTGTTCT GAATAATATT ACCACATACA TTTAATTTTA AATACTATGA AAGGAAAAAA 240
CCGCTCTTTA TTTGTTCTCC TAGTTTTATT ATTGTTACAC AAGGTATCAT ATAAGGATGA 300
TTTTTCTATC ACACTAATAA ATTATCATGA AGGAAAAAAA TATTTAATTA TACTAAAAAG 360
AAAATTAGAA AAAGCTAATA ATCGTGATGT TTGCAATTTT TTTCTTCATT TCTCTCAGGT 420
AAATAATGTA TTATTAGAAC GAACAATTGA AACCCTTCTA GAATGCAAAA ATGAATATGT 480
GAAAGGTGAA AATGGTTATA AATTAGCTAA AGGACACCAC TGTGTTGAGG AAGATAACTT 540
AGAACGATGG TTACAAGGAA CCAATGAAAG AAGAAGTGAG GAAAATATAA AATATAAATA 600
TGGAGTAACG GAACTAAAAA TAAAGTATGC GCAAATGAAT GGAAAAAGAA GCAGCCGCAT 660
TTTGAAGGAA TCAATTTACG GGGCGCATAA CTTTGGAGGC AACAGTTACA TGGAGGGAAA 720
AGATGGAGGA GATAAAACTG GGGAGGAAAA AGATGGAGAA CATAAAACTG ATAGTAAAAC 780
TGATAACGGG AAAGGTGCAA ACAATTTGGT AATGTTAGAT TATGAGACAT CTAGCAATGG 840
CCAGCCAGCG GGAACCCTTG ATAATGTTCT TGAATTTGTG ACTGGGCATG AGGGAAATTC 900
TCGTAAAAAT TCCTCGAATG GTGGCAATCC TTACGATATT GATCATAAGA AAACGATCTC 960
TAGTGCTATT ATAAATCATG CTTTTCTTCA AAATACTGTA ATGAAAAACT GTAATTATAA 1020
GAGAAAACGT CGGGAAAGAG ATTGGGACTG TAACACTAAG AAGGATGTTT GTATACCAGA 1080
TCGAAGATAT CAATTATGTA TGAAGGAACT TACGAATTTG GTAAATAATA CAGACACAAA 1140
TTTTCATAGG GATATAACAT TTCGAAAATT ATATTTGAAA AGGAAACTTA TTTATGATGC 1200
TGCAGTAGAG GGCGATTTAT TACTTAAGTT GAATAACTAC AGATATAACA AAGACTTTTG 1260
CAAGGATATA AGATGGAGTT TGGGAGATTT TGGAGATATA ATTATGGGAA CGGATATGGA 1320
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AAAGGCCCAA CAGCGTCGTA AACAGTGGTG GAATGAATCT AAAGCACAAA TTTGGACAGC 1440
AATGATGTAC TCAGTTAAAA AAAGATTAAA GGGGAATTTT ATATGGATTT GTAAATTAAA 1500
TGTTGCGGTA AATATAGAAC CGCAGATATA TAGATGGATT CGAGAATGGG GAAGGGATTA 1560
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TTATACTGAT AAAAAAGTAT GTAAGGTACC ACCATGTCAA AATGCGTGTA AATCATATGA 1680
TCAATGGATA ACCAGAAAAA AAAATCAATG GGATGTTCTG TCAAATAAAT TCATAAGTGT 1740
AAAAAACGCA GAAAAGGTTC AGACGGCAGG TATCGTAACT CCTTATGATA TACTAAAACA 1800
GGAGTTAGAT GAATTTAACG AGGTGGCTTT TGAGAATGAA ATTAACAAAC GTGATGGTGC 1860
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TTATGAGTAT CTTAGCTGCA TGAAAAAGGA ATTTGAAGAT CCATCCTACA AGTGCTTTAC 3360
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AAAACTAGAA TAACAATTAA AATAAAATAA AATGAGAAAT GCCTGTTAAT GCACAGTTAA 3660
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TGCATATATA CACATATATG TACGTATATA TAATAAACGC ACACTTTCTT GTTCGTACAG 3780
TTCTGAAGAA GCTACATTTA ATGAGTTTGA AGAATACTGT GATAATATTC ACAGAATCCC 3840
TCTGATGCCT AACAGTAATT CAAATTTCAA GAGCAAAATT CCATTTAAAA AGAAATGTTA 3900
CATCATTTTG CGTTTTTCTT TTTTTCTTTT TTTTTTCTTT TTTAGATATT GAACACATGC 3960

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GCTT 4084

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 1115 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Plasmodium vivax

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

Met Lys Gly Lys Asn Arg Ser Leu Phe Val Leu Leu Val Leu Leu Leu
1 5 10 15
Leu His Lys Val Ser Tyr Lys Asp Asp Phe Ser Ile Thr Leu Ile Asn
20 25 30
Tyr His Glu Gly Lys Lys Tyr Leu Ile Ile Leu Lys Arg Lys Leu Glu
35 40 45
Lys Ala Asn Asn Arg Asp Val Cys Asn Phe Phe Leu His Phe Ser Gln
50 55 60
Val Asn Asn Val Leu Leu Glu Arg Thr Ile Glu Thr Leu Leu Glu Cys
65 70 75 80
Lys Asn Glu Tyr Val Lys Gly Glu Asn Gly Tyr Lys Leu Ala Lys Gly
85 90 95
His His Cys Val Glu Glu Asp Asn Leu Glu Arg Trp Leu Gln Gly Thr
100 105 110
Asn Glu Arg Arg Ser Glu Glu Asn Ile Lys Tyr Lys Tyr Gly Val Thr
115 120 125
Glu Leu Lys Ile Lys Tyr Ala Gln Met Asn Gly Lys Arg Ser Ser Arg
130 135 140
Ile Leu Lys Glu Ser Ile Tyr Gly Ala His Asn Phe Gly Gly Asn Ser
145 150 155 160
Tyr Met Glu Gly Lys Asp Gly Gly Asp Lys Thr Gly Glu Glu Lys Asp
165 170 175
Gly Glu His Lys Thr Asp Ser Lys Thr Asp Asn Gly Lys Gly Ala Asn
180 185 190
Asn Leu Val Met Leu Asp Tyr Glu Thr Ser Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Ala
195 200 205
Gly Thr Leu Asp Asn Val Leu Glu Phe Val Thr Gly His Glu Gly Asn
210 215 220
Ser Arg Lys Asn Ser Ser Asn Gly Gly Asn Pro Tyr Asp Ile Asp His
225 230 235 240
Lys Lys Thr Ile Ser Ser Ala Ile Ile Asn His Ala Phe Leu Gln Asn
245 250 255
Thr Val Met Lys Asn Cys Asn Tyr Lys Arg Lys Arg Arg Glu Arg Asp
260 265 270
Trp Asp Cys Asn Thr Lys Lys Asp Val Cys Ile Pro Asp Arg Arg Tyr
275 280 285
Gln Leu Cys Met Lys Glu Leu Thr Asn Leu Val Asn Asn Thr Asp Thr
290 295 300
Asn Phe His Arg Asp Ile Thr Phe Arg Lys Leu Tyr Leu Lys Arg Lys
305 310 315 320
Leu Ile Tyr Asp Ala Ala Val Glu Gly Asp Leu Leu Leu Lys Leu Asn
325 330 335
Asn Tyr Arg Tyr Asn Lys Asp Phe Cys Lys Asp Ile Arg Trp Ser Leu

340 345 350
Gly Asp Phe Gly Asp Ile Ile Met Gly Thr Asp Met Glu Gly Ile Gly
355 360 365
Tyr Ser Lys Val Val Glu Asn Asn Leu Arg Ser Ile Phe Gly Thr Asp
370 375 380
Glu Lys Ala Gln Gln Arg Arg Lys Gln Trp Trp Asn Glu Ser Lys Ala
385 390 395 400
Gln Ile Trp Thr Ala Met Met Tyr Ser Val Lys Lys Arg Leu Lys Gly
405 410 415
Asn Phe Ile Trp Ile Cys Lys Leu Asn Val Ala Val Asn Ile Glu Pro
420 425 430
Gln Ile Tyr Arg Trp Ile Arg Glu Trp Gly Arg Asp Tyr Val Ser Glu
435 440 445
Leu Pro Thr Glu Val Gln Lys Leu Lys Glu Lys Cys Asp Gly Lys Ile
450 455 460
Asn Tyr Thr Asp Lys Lys Val Cys Lys Val Pro Pro Cys Gln Asn Ala
465 470 475 480
Cys Lys Ser Tyr Asp Gln Trp Ile Thr Arg Lys Lys Asn Gln Trp Asp
485 490 495
Val Leu Ser Asn Lys Phe Ile Ser Val Lys Asn Ala Glu Lys Val Gln
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Thr Ala Gly Ile Val Thr Pro Tyr Asp Ile Leu Lys Gln Glu Leu Asp
515 520 525
Glu Phe Asn Glu Val Ala Phe Glu Asn Glu Ile Asn Lys Arg Asp Gly
530 535 540
Ala Tyr Ile Glu Leu Cys Val Cys Ser Val Glu Glu Ala Lys Lys Asn
545 550 555 560
Thr Gln Glu Val Val Thr Asn Val Asp Asn Ala Ala Lys Ser Gln Ala
565 570 575
Thr Asn Ser Asn Pro Ile Ser Gln Pro Val Asp Ser Ser Lys Ala Glu
580 585 590
Lys Val Pro Gly Asp Ser Thr His Gly Asn Val Asn Ser Gly Gln Asp
595 600 605
Ser Ser Thr Thr Gly Lys Ala Val Thr Gly Asp Gly Gln Asn Gly Asn
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Gln Thr Pro Ala Glu Ser Asp Val Gln Arg Ser Asp Ile Ala Glu Ser
625 630 635 640
Val Ser Ala Lys Asn Val Asp Pro Gln Lys Ser Val Ser Lys Arg Ser
645 650 655
Asp Asp Thr Ala Ser Val Thr Gly Ile Ala Glu Ala Gly Lys Glu Asn
660 665 670
Leu Gly Ala Ser Asn Ser Arg Pro Ser Glu Ser Thr Val Glu Ala Asn
675 680 685
Ser Pro Gly Asp Asp Thr Val Asn Ser Ala Ser Ile Pro Val Val Ser
690 695 700
Gly Glu Asn Pro Leu Val Thr Pro Tyr Asn Gly Leu Arg His Ser Lys
705 710 715 720
Asp Asn Ser Asp Ser Asp Gly Pro Ala Glu Ser Met Ala Asn Pro Asp
725 730 735
Ser Asn Ser Lys Gly Glu Thr Gly Lys Gly Gln Asp Asn Asp Met Ala
740 745 750
Lys Ala Thr Lys Asp Ser Ser Asn Ser Ser Asp Gly Thr Ser Ser Ala
755 760 765
Thr Gly Asp Thr Thr Asp Ala Val Asp Arg Glu Ile Asn Lys Gly Val
770 775 780
Pro Glu Asp Arg Asp Lys Thr Val Gly Ser Lys Asp Gly Gly Gly Glu
785 790 795 800
Asp Asn Ser Ala Asn Lys Asp Ala Ala Thr Val Val Gly Glu Asp Arg
805 810 815
Ile Arg Glu Asn Ser Ala Gly Gly Ser Thr Asn Asp Arg Ser Lys Asn
820 825 830
Asp Thr Glu Lys Asn Gly Ala Ser Thr Pro Asp Ser Lys Gln Ser Glu
835 840 845
Asp Ala Thr Ala Leu Ser Lys Thr Glu Ser Leu Glu Ser Thr Glu Ser

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865                 870                 875                 880
Gly Gly Lys Glu Lys Asp Leu Gln Lys His Asp Phe Lys Ser Asn Asp
                885                 890                 895
Thr Pro Asn Glu Glu Pro Asn Ser Asp Gln Thr Thr Asp Ala Glu Gly
            900                 905                 910
His Asp Arg Asp Ser Ile Lys Asn Asp Lys Ala Glu Arg Arg Lys His
        915                 920                 925
Met Asn Lys Asp Thr Phe Thr Lys Asn Thr Asn Ser His His Leu Asn
    930                 935                 940
Ser Asn Asn Asn Leu Ser Asn Gly Lys Leu Asp Ile Lys Glu Tyr Lys
945                 950                 955                 960
Tyr Arg Asp Val Lys Ala Thr Arg Glu Asp Ile Ile Leu Met Ser Ser
                965                 970                 975
Val Arg Lys Cys Asn Asn Asn Ile Ser Leu Glu Tyr Cys Asn Ser Val
            980                 985                 990
Glu Asp Lys Ile Ser Ser Asn Thr Cys Ser Arg Glu Lys Ser Lys Asn
        995                 1000                1005
Leu Cys Cys Ser Ile Ser Asp Phe Cys Leu Asn Tyr Phe Asp Val Tyr
    1010                1015                1020
Ser Tyr Glu Tyr Leu Ser Cys Met Lys Lys Glu Phe Glu Asp Pro Ser
1025                1030                1035                1040
Tyr Lys Cys Phe Thr Lys Gly Gly Phe Lys Ile Asp Lys Thr Tyr Phe
                1045                1050                1055
Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Leu Leu Ile Leu Leu Leu Ile Ala Ser Arg Lys
            1060                1065                1070
Met Ile Lys Asn Asp Ser Glu Glu Ala Thr Phe Asn Glu Phe Glu Glu
        1075                1080                1085
Tyr Cys Asp Asn Ile His Arg Ile Pro Leu Met Pro Asn Asn Ile Glu
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His Met Gln Pro Ser Thr Pro Leu Asp Tyr Ser
1105                1110                1115
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 4507 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Plasmodium falciparum

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

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TGAATTAGAT AAAAAGAAAT ATGGAAATGT TCAAAAAACT GATAAGAAAA TATTTACTTT 240
TATAGAAAAT AAATTAGATA TTTTAAATAA TTCAAAATTT AATAAAAGAT GGAAGAGTTA 300
TGGAACTCCA GATAATATAG ATAAAAATAT GTCTTTAATA AATAAACATA ATAATGAAGA 360
AATGTTTAAC AACAATTATC AATCATTTTT ATCGACAAGT TCATTAATAA AGCAAAATAA 420
ATATGTTCCT ATTAACGCTG TACGTGTGTC TAGGATATTA AGTTTCCTGG ATTCTAGAAT 480
TAATAATGGA AGAAATACTT CATCTAATAA CGAAGTTTTA AGTAATTGTA GGGAAAAAAG 540
GAAAGGAATG AAATGGGATT GTAAAAAGAA AAATGATAGA AGCAACTATG TATGTATTCC 600
TGATCGTAGA ATCCAATTAT GCATTGTTAA TCTTAGCATT ATTAAAACAT ATACAAAAGA 660
GACCATGAAG GATCATTTCA TTGAAGCCTC TAAAAAAGAA TCTCAACTTT TGCTTAAAAA 720
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AAAAAGTAAA TGTAAAAATA ATACATTATA TGAAGCATGT GAGAAGGAAT GTATTGATCC 1140
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CAATACAATT AAGGAAAAGC GTGAACATAT TGATTTAGAT GATTTTTCTA AATTTGGATG 1440
TGATAAAAAT TCCGTTGATA CAAACACAAA GGTGTGGGAA TGTAAAAACC CTTATATATT 1500
ATCCACTAAA GATGTATGTG TACCTCCGAG GAGGCAAGAA TTATGTCTTG GAAACATTGA 1560
TAGAATATAC GATAAAAACC TATTAATGAT AAAAGAGCAT ATTCTTGCTA TTGCAATATA 1620
TGAATCAAGA ATATTGAAAC GAAAATATAA GAATAAAGAT GATAAAGAAG TTTGTAAAAT 1680
CATAAATAAA ACTTTCGCTG ATATAAGAGA TATTATAGGA GGTACTGATT ATTGGAATGA 1740
TTTGAGCAAT AGAAAATTAG TAGGAAAAAT TAACACAAAT TCAAAATATG TTCACAGGAA 1800
TAAAAAAAAT GATAAGCTTT TTCGTGATGA GTGGTGGAAA GTTATTAAAA AAGATGTATG 1860
GAATGTGATA TCATGGGTAT TCAAGGATAA AACTGTTTGT AAAGAAGATG ATATTGAAAA 1920
TATACCACAA TTCTTCAGAT GGTTTAGTGA ATGGGGTGAT GATTATTGCC AGGATAAAAC 1980
AAAAATGATA GAGACTCTGA AGGTTGAATG CAAAGAAAAA CCTTGTGAAG ATGACAATTG 2040
TAAAAGTAAA TGTAATTCAT ATAAAGAATG GATATCAAAA AAAAAAGAAG AGTATAATAA 2100
ACAAGCCAAA CAATACCAAG AATATCAAAA AGGAAATAAT TACAAAATGT ATTCTGAATT 2160
TAAATCTATA AAACCAGAAG TTTATTTAAA GAAATACTCG GAAAAATGTT CTAACCTAAA 2220
TTTCGAAGAT GAATTTAAGG AAGAATTACA TTCAGATTAT AAAAATAAAT GTACGATGTG 2280
TCCAGAAGTA AAGGATGTAC CAATTTCTAT AATAAGAAAT AATGAACAAA CTTCGCAAGA 2340
AGCAGTTCCT GAGGAAAACA CTGAAATAGC ACACAGAACG GAAACTCCAT CTATCTCTGA 2400
AGGACCAAAA GGAAATGAAC AAAAAGAACG TGATGACGAT AGTTTGAGTA AAATAAGTGT 2460
ATCACCAGAA AATTCAAGAC CTGAAACTGA TGCTAAAGAT ACTTCTAACT TGTTAAAATT 2520
AAAAGGAGAT GTTGATATTA GTATGCCTAA AGCAGTTATT GGGAGCAGTC CTAATGATAA 2580
TATAAATGTT ACTGAACAAG GGGATAATAT TTCCGGGGTG AATTCTAAAC CTTTATCTGA 2640
TGATGTACGT CCAGATAAAA AGGAATTAGA AGATCAAAAT AGTGATGAAT CGGAAGAAAC 2700
TGTAGTAAAT CATATATCAA AAAGTCCATC TATAAATAAT GGAGATGATT CAGGCAGTGG 2760
AAGTGCAACA GTGAGTGAAT CTAGTAGTTC AAATACTGGA TTGTCTATTG ATGATGATAG 2820
AAATGGTGAT ACATTTGTTC GAACACAAGA TACAGCAAAT ACTGAAGATG TTATTAGAAA 2880
AGAAAATGCT GACAAGGATG AAGATGAAAA AGGCGCAGAT GAAGAAAGAC ATAGTACTTC 2940
TGAAAGCTTA AGTTCACCTG AAGAAAAAAT GTTAACTGAT AATGAAGGAG GAAATAGTTT 3000
AAATCATGAA GAGGTGAAAG AACATACTAG TAATTCTGAT AATGTTCAAC AGTCTGGAGG 3060
AATTGTTAAT ATGAATGTTG AGAAAGAACT AAAAGATACT TTAGAAAATC CTTCTAGTAG 3120
CTTGGATGAA GGAAAAGCAC ATGAAGAATT ATCAGAACCA AATCTAAGCA GTGACCAAGA 3180
TATGTCTAAT ACACCTGGAC CTTTGGATAA CACCAGTGAA GAAACTACAG AAAGAATTAG 3240
TAATAATGAA TATAAAGTTA ACGAGAGGGA AGATGAGAGA ACGCTTACTA AGGAATATGA 3300
AGATATTGTT TTGAAAAGTC ATATGAATAG AGAATCAGAC GATGGTGAAT TATATGACGA 3360
AAATTCAGAC TTATCTACTG TAAATGATGA ATCAGAAGAC GCTGAAGCAA AAATGAAAGG 3420
AAATGATACA TCTGAAATGT CGCATAATAG TAGTCAACAT ATTGAGAGTG ATCAACAGAA 3480
AAACGATATG AAAACTGTTG GTGATTTGGG AACCACACAT GTACAAAACG AAATTAGTGT 3540
TCCTGTTACA GGAGAAATTG ATGAAAAATT AAGGGAAAGT AAAGAATCAA AAATTCATAA 3600
GGCTGAAGAG GAAAGATTAA GTCATACAGA TATACATAAA ATTAATCCTG AAGATAGAAA 3660
TAGTAATACA TTACATTTAA AAGATATAAG AAATGAGGAA AACGAAAGAC ACTTAACTAA 3720
TCAAAACATT AATATTAGTC AAGAAAGGGA TTTGCAAAAA CATGGATTCC ATACCATGAA 3780
TAATCTACAT GGAGATGGAG TTTCCGAAAG AAGTCAAATT AATCATAGTC ATCATGGAAA 3840
CAGACAAGAT CGGGGGGGAA ATTCTGGGAA TGTTTTAAAT ATGAGATCTA ATAATAATAA 3900
TTTTAATAAT ATTCCAAGTA GATATAATTT ATATGATAAA AAATTAGATT TAGATCTTTA 3960
TGAAAACAGA AATGATAGTA CAACAAAAGA ATTAATAAAG AAATTAGCAG AAATAAATAA 4020
ATGTGAGAAC GAAATTTCTG TAAAATATTG TGACCATATG ATTCATGAAG AAATCCCATT 4080
AAAAACATGC ACTAAAGAAA AAACAAGAAA TCTGTGTTGT GCAGTATCAG ATTACTGTAT 4140
GAGCTATTTT ACATATGATT CAGAGGAATA TTATAATTGT ACGAAAAGGG AATTTGATGA 4200
TCCATCTTAT ACATGTTTCA GAAAGGAGGC TTTTTCAAGT ATGATATTCA AATTTTTAAT 4260
AACAAATAAA ATATATTATT ATTTTTTATC TTACAAAACT GCAAAAGTAA CAATAAAAAA 4320
AATTAATTTC TCATTAATTT TTTTTTCTT TTTTTCTTTT TAGGTATGCC ATATTATGCA 4380
GGAGCAGGTG TGTTATTTAT TATATTGGTT ATTTTAGGTG CTTCACAAGC CAAATATCAA 4440
AGGTTAGAAA AAATAAATAA AAATAAAATT GAGAAGAATG TAAATTAAAT ATAGAATTCG 4500
AGCTCGG 4507

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 1435 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Plasmodium falciparum

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

```
Met Lys Cys Asn Ile Ser Ile Tyr Phe Phe Ala Ser Phe Phe Val Leu
 1               5                  10                  15
Tyr Phe Ala Lys Ala Arg Asn Glu Tyr Asp Ile Lys Glu Asn Glu Lys
            20                  25                  30
Phe Leu Asp Val Tyr Lys Glu Lys Phe Asn Glu Leu Asp Lys Lys Lys
        35                  40                  45
Tyr Gly Asn Val Gln Lys Thr Asp Lys Lys Ile Phe Thr Phe Ile Glu
    50                  55                  60
Asn Lys Leu Asp Ile Leu Asn Asn Ser Lys Phe Asn Lys Arg Trp Lys
65                  70                  75                  80
Ser Tyr Gly Thr Pro Asp Asn Ile Asp Lys Asn Met Ser Leu Ile Asn
                85                  90                  95
Lys His Asn Asn Glu Glu Met Phe Asn Asn Asn Tyr Gln Ser Phe Leu
            100                 105                 110
Ser Thr Ser Ser Leu Ile Lys Gln Asn Lys Tyr Val Pro Ile Asn Ala
        115                 120                 125
Val Arg Val Ser Arg Ile Leu Ser Phe Leu Asp Ser Arg Ile Asn Asn
    130                 135                 140
Gly Arg Asn Thr Ser Ser Asn Asn Glu Val Leu Ser Asn Cys Arg Glu
145                 150                 155                 160
Lys Arg Lys Gly Met Lys Trp Asp Cys Lys Lys Lys Asn Asp Arg Ser
                165                 170                 175
Asn Tyr Val Cys Ile Pro Asp Arg Arg Ile Gln Leu Cys Ile Val Asn
            180                 185                 190
Leu Ser Ile Ile Lys Thr Tyr Thr Lys Glu Thr Met Lys Asp His Phe
        195                 200                 205
Ile Glu Ala Ser Lys Lys Glu Ser Gln Leu Leu Leu Lys Lys Asn Asp
    210                 215                 220
Asn Lys Tyr Asn Ser Lys Phe Cys Asn Asp Leu Lys Asn Ser Phe Leu
225                 230                 235                 240
Asp Tyr Gly His Leu Ala Met Gly Asn Asp Met Asp Phe Gly Gly Tyr
                245                 250                 255
Ser Thr Lys Ala Glu Asn Lys Ile Gln Glu Val Phe Lys Gly Ala His
            260                 265                 270
Gly Glu Ile Ser Glu His Lys Ile Lys Asn Phe Arg Lys Glu Trp Trp
        275                 280                 285
Asn Glu Phe Arg Glu Lys Leu Trp Glu Ala Met Leu Ser Glu His Lys
    290                 295                 300
Asn Asn Ile Asn Asn Cys Lys Asn Ile Pro Gln Glu Glu Leu Gln Ile
305                 310                 315                 320
Thr Gln Trp Ile Lys Glu Trp His Gly Glu Phe Leu Leu Glu Arg Asp
                325                 330                 335
Asn Arg Ser Lys Leu Pro Lys S r Lys Cys Lys Asn Asn Thr Leu Tyr
            340                 345                 350
Glu Ala Cys Glu Lys Glu Cys Ile Asp Pro Cys Met Lys Tyr Arg Asp
        355                 360                 365
Trp Ile Ile Arg Ser Lys Phe Glu Trp His Thr Leu Ser Lys Glu Tyr
```

370 375 380
Glu Thr Gln Lys Val Pro Lys Glu Asn Ala Glu Asn Tyr Leu Ile Lys
385 390 395 400
Ile Ser Glu Asn Lys Asn Asp Ala Lys Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Asn Asn
405 410 415
Cys Asp Ala Glu Tyr Ser Lys Tyr Cys Asp Cys Lys His Thr Thr Thr
420 425 430
Leu Val Lys Ser Val Leu Asn Gly Asn Asp Asn Thr Ile Lys Glu Lys
435 440 445
Arg Glu His Ile Asp Leu Asp Asp Phe Ser Lys Phe Gly Cys Asp Lys
450 455 460
Asn Ser Val Asp Thr Asn Thr Lys Val Trp Glu Cys Lys Asn Pro Tyr
465 470 475 480
Ile Leu Ser Thr Lys Asp Val Cys Val Pro Pro Arg Arg Gln Glu Leu
485 490 495
Cys Leu Gly Asn Ile Asp Arg Ile Tyr Asp Lys Asn Leu Leu Met Ile
500 505 510
Lys Glu His Ile Leu Ala Ile Ala Ile Tyr Glu Ser Arg Ile Leu Lys
515 520 525
Arg Lys Tyr Lys Asn Lys Asp Asp Lys Glu Val Cys Lys Ile Ile Asn
530 535 540
Lys Thr Phe Ala Asp Ile Arg Asp Ile Ile Gly Gly Thr Asp Tyr Trp
545 550 555 560
Asn Asp Leu Ser Asn Arg Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Ile Asn Thr Asn Ser
565 570 575
Lys Tyr Val His Arg Asn Lys Lys Asn Asp Lys Leu Phe Arg Asp Glu
580 585 590
Trp Trp Lys Val Ile Lys Lys Asp Val Trp Asn Val Ile Ser Trp Val
595 600 605
Phe Lys Asp Lys Thr Val Cys Lys Glu Asp Asp Ile Glu Asn Ile Pro
610 615 620
Gln Phe Phe Arg Trp Phe Ser Glu Trp Gly Asp Asp Tyr Cys Gln Asp
625 630 635 640
Lys Thr Lys Met Ile Glu Thr Leu Lys Val Glu Cys Lys Glu Lys Pro
645 650 655
Cys Glu Asp Asp Asn Cys Lys Ser Lys Cys Asn Ser Tyr Lys Glu Trp
660 665 670
Ile Ser Lys Lys Lys Glu Glu Tyr Asn Lys Gln Ala Lys Gln Tyr Gln
675 680 685
Glu Tyr Gln Lys Gly Asn Asn Tyr Lys Met Tyr Ser Glu Phe Lys Ser
690 695 700
Ile Lys Pro Glu Val Tyr Leu Lys Lys Tyr Ser Glu Lys Cys Ser Asn
705 710 715 720
Leu Asn Phe Glu Asp Glu Phe Lys Glu Glu Leu His Ser Asp Tyr Lys
725 730 735
Asn Lys Cys Thr Met Cys Pro Glu Val Lys Asp Val Pro Ile Ser Ile
740 745 750
Ile Arg Asn Asn Glu Gln Thr Ser Gln Glu Ala Val Pro Glu Glu Asn
755 760 765
Thr Glu Ile Ala His Arg Thr Glu Thr Pro Ser Ile Ser Glu Gly Pro
770 775 780
Lys Gly Asn Glu Gln Lys Glu Arg Asp Asp Asp Ser Leu Ser Lys Ile
785 790 795 800
Ser Val Ser Pro Glu Asn Ser Arg Pro Glu Thr Asp Ala Lys Asp Thr
805 810 815
Ser Asn Leu Leu Lys Leu Lys Gly Asp Val Asp Ile Ser Met Pro Lys
820 825 830
Ala Val Ile Gly Ser Ser Pro Asn Asp Asn Ile Asn Val Thr Glu Gln
835 840 845
Gly Asp Asn Ile Ser Gly Val Asn Ser Lys Pro Leu Ser Asp Asp Val
850 855 860
Arg Pro Asp Lys Lys Glu Leu Glu Asp Gln Asn Ser Asp Glu Ser Glu
865 870 875 880
Glu Thr Val Val Asn His Ile Ser Lys Ser Pro Ser Ile Asn Asn Gly

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                    885                 890                 895
Asp Asp Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Thr Val Ser Glu Ser Ser Ser Ser
            900                 905                 910
Asn Thr Gly Leu Ser Ile Asp Asp Asp Arg Asn Gly Asp Thr Phe Val
        915                 920                 925
Arg Thr Gln Asp Thr Ala Asn Thr Glu Asp Val Ile Arg Lys Glu Asn
    930                 935                 940
Ala Asp Lys Asp Glu Asp Glu Lys Gly Ala Asp Glu Glu Arg His Ser
945                 950                 955                 960
Thr Ser Glu Ser Leu Ser Ser Pro Glu Glu Lys Met Leu Thr Asp Asn
                965                 970                 975
Glu Gly Gly Asn Ser Leu Asn His Glu Glu Val Lys Glu His Thr Ser
            980                 985                 990
Asn Ser Asp Asn Val Gln Gln Ser Gly Gly Ile Val Asn Met Asn Val
        995                1000                1005
Glu Lys Glu Leu Lys Asp Thr Leu Glu Asn Pro Ser Ser Ser Leu Asp
   1010                1015                1020
Glu Gly Lys Ala His Glu Glu Leu Ser Glu Pro Asn Leu Ser Ser Asp
1025                1030                1035                1040
Gln Asp Met Ser Asn Thr Pro Gly Pro Leu Asp Asn Thr Ser Glu Glu
                1045                1050                1055
Thr Thr Glu Arg Ile Ser Asn Asn Glu Tyr Lys Val Asn Glu Arg Glu
            1060                1065                1070
Asp Glu Arg Thr Leu Thr Lys Glu Tyr Glu Asp Ile Val Leu Lys Ser
        1075                1080                1085
His Met Asn Arg Glu Ser Asp Asp Gly Glu Leu Tyr Asp Glu Asn Ser
   1090                1095                1100
Asp Leu Ser Thr Val Asn Asp Glu Ser Glu Asp Ala Glu Ala Lys Met
1105                1110                1115                1120
Lys Gly Asn Asp Thr Ser Glu Met Ser His Asn Ser Ser Gln His Ile
                1125                1130                1135
Glu Ser Asp Gln Gln Lys Asn Asp Met Lys Thr Val Gly Asp Leu Gly
            1140                1145                1150
Thr Thr His Val Gln Asn Glu Ile Ser Val Pro Val Thr Gly Glu Ile
        1155                1160                1165
Asp Glu Lys Leu Arg Glu Ser Lys Glu Ser Lys Ile His Lys Ala Glu
   1170                1175                1180
Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser His Thr Asp Ile His Lys Ile Asn Pro Glu Asp
1185                1190                1195                1200
Arg Asn Ser Asn Thr Leu His Leu Lys Asp Ile Arg Asn Glu Glu Asn
                1205                1210                1215
Glu Arg His Leu Thr Asn Gln Asn Ile Asn Ile Ser Gln Glu Arg Asp
            1220                1225                1230
Leu Gln Lys His Gly Phe His Thr Met Asn Asn Leu His Gly Asp Gly
        1235                1240                1245
Val Ser Glu Arg Ser Gln Ile Asn His Ser His His Gly Asn Arg Gln
   1250                1255                1260
Asp Arg Gly Gly Asn Ser Gly Asn Val Leu Asn Met Arg Ser Asn Asn
1265                1270                1275                1280
Asn Asn Phe Asn Asn Ile Pro Ser Arg Tyr Asn Leu Tyr Asp Lys Lys
                1285                1290                1295
Leu Asp Leu Asp Leu Tyr Glu Asn Arg Asn Asp Ser Thr Thr Lys Glu
            1300                1305                1310
Leu Ile Lys Lys Leu Ala Glu Ile Asn Lys Cys Glu Asn Glu Ile Ser
        1315                1320                1325
Val Lys Tyr Cys Asp His Met Ile His Glu Glu Ile Pro Leu Lys Thr
   1330                1335                1340
Cys Thr Lys Glu Lys Thr Arg Asn Leu Cys Cys Ala Val Ser Asp Tyr
1345                1350                1355                1360
Cys Met Ser Tyr Phe Thr Tyr Asp Ser Glu Glu Tyr Tyr Asn Cys Thr
                1365                1370                1375
Lys Arg Glu Phe Asp Asp Pro Ser Tyr Thr Cys Phe Arg Lys Glu Ala
            1380                1385                1390
Phe Ser Ser Met Ile Phe Lys Phe Leu Ile Thr Asn Lys Ile Tyr Tyr
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        1395                1400                1405
Tyr Phe Tyr Thr Tyr Lys Thr Ala Lys Val Thr Ile Lys Lys Ile Asn
    1410                1415                1420
Phe Ser Leu Ile Phe Phe Phe Phe Ser Phe
1425                1430                1435
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 2288 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Plasmodium falciparum

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

```
CACTTTATGC TTCCGGCTCG TATGTTGTGT GGAATTGTGA GCGGATAACA ATTTCACACA  60
GGAAACAGCT ATGACCATGA TTACGCCAAG CTCTAATACG ACTCACTATA GGGAAAGCTG 120
GTACGCCTGC AGGTCCGGTC CGGAATTCAA TAAAATATTT CCAGAAAGGA ATGTGCAAAT 180
TCACATATCC AATATATTCA AGGAATATAA AGAAAATAAT GTAGATATCA TATTTGGAAC 240
GTTGAATTAT GAATATAATA ATTTCTGTAA AGAAAAACCT GAATTAGTAT CTGCTGCCAA 300
GTATAATCTG AAAGCTCCAA ATGCTAAATC CCCTAGAATA TACAAATCTA AGGAGCATGA 360
AGAATCAAGT GTGTTTGGTT GCAAAACGAA AATCAGTAAA GTTAAAAAAA AATGGAATTG 420
TTATAGTAAT AATAAAGTAA CTAAACCTGA AGGTGTATGT GGACCACCAA GAAGGCAACA 480
ATTATGTCTT GGATATATAT TTTTGATTCG CGACGGTAAC GAGGAAGGAT TAAAAGATCA 540
TATTAATAAG GCAGCTAATT ATGAGGCAAT GCATTTAAAA GAGAAATATG AGAATGCTGG 600
TGGTGATAAA ATTTGCAATG CTATATTGGG AAGTTATGCA GATATTGGAG ATATTGTAAG 660
AGGTTTGGAT GTTTGGAGGG ATATAAATAC TAATAAATTA TCAGAAAAAT TCCAAAAAAT 720
TTTTATGGGT GGTGGTAATT CTAGGAAAAA ACAAAACGAT AATAATGAAC GTAATAAATG 780
GTGGGAAAAA CAAAGGAATT TAATATGGTC TAGTATGGTA AAACACATTC CAAAAGGAAA 840
AACATGTAAA CGTCATAATA ATTTTGAGAA AATTCCTCAA TTTTTGAGAT GGTTAAAAGA 900
ATGGGGTGAT GAATTTTGTG AGGAAATGGG TACGGAAGTC AAGCAATTAG AGAAAATATG 960
TGAAAATAAA AATTGTTCGG AAAAAAAATG TAAAAATGCA TGTAGTTCCT ATGAAAAATG 1020
GATAAAGGAA CGAAAAAATG AATATAATTT GCAATCAAAG AAATTTGATA GTGATAAAAA 1080
ATTAAATAAA AAAAACAATC TTTATAATAA ATTTGAGGAT TCTAAAGCTT ATTTAAGGAG 1140
TGAATCAAAA CAGTGCTCAA ATATAGAATT TAATGATGAA ACATTTACAT TTCCTAATAA 1200
ATATAAAGAG GCTTGTATGG TATGTGAAAA TCCTTCATCT TCGAAAGCTC TTAAACCTAT 1260
AAAAACGAAT GTGTTTCCTA TAGAGGAATC AAAAAAATCT GAGTTATCAA GTTTAACAGA 1320
TAAATCTAAG AATACTCCTA ATAGTTCTGG TGGGGGAAAT TATGGAGATA GACAAATATC 1380
AAAAAGAGAC GATGTTCATC ATGATGGTCC TAAGGAAGTG AAATCCGGAG AAAAAGAGGT 1440
ACCAAAAAATA GATGCAGCTG TTAAAACAGA AAATGAATTT ACCTCTAATC GAAACGATAT 1500
TGAAGGAAAG GAAAAAAGTA AAGGTGATCA TTCTTCTCCT GTTCATTCTA AAGATATAAA 1560
AAATGAGGAA CCACAAAGGG TGGTGTCTGA AAATTTACCT AAAATTGAAG AGAAAATGGA 1620
ATCTTCTGAT TCTATACCAA TTACTCATAT AGAAGCTGAA AAGGGTCAGT CTTCTAATTC 1680
TAGCGATAAT GATCCTGCAG TAGTAAGTGG TAGAGAATCT AAAGATGTAA ATCTTCATAC 1740
TTCTGAAAGG ATTAAAGAAA ATGAAGAAGG TGTGATTAAA ACAGATGATA GTTCAAAAAG 1800
TATTGAAATT TCTAAAATAC CATCTGACCA AAATAATCAT AGTGATTTAT CACAGAATGC 1860
AAATGAGGAC TCTAATCAAG GGAATAAGGA AACAATAAAT CCTCCTTCTA CAGAAAAAAA 1920
TCTCAAAGAA ATTCATTATA AAACATCTGA TTCTGATGAT CATGGTTCTA AAATTAAAAG 1980
TGAAATTGAA CCAAACGACT TAACGGAGGA ATCACCTCTT ACTGATAAAA AAACTGAAAG 2040
TGCAGCGATT GGTGATAAAA ATCATGAATC AGTAAAAAGC GCTGATATTT TTCAATCTGA 2100
GATTCATAAT TCTGATAATA GAGATAGAAT TGTTTCTGAA AGTGTAGTTC AGGATTCTTC 2160
AGGAAGCTCT ATGAGTACTG AATCTATACG TACTGATAAC AAGGATTTTA AAACAAGTGA 2220
GGATATTGCA CCTTCTATTA ATGGTCGGAA TTCCCGGGTC GACGAGCTCA CTAGTCGGCG 2280
GCCGCTCT                                                        2288
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 749 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Plasmodium falciparum

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

```
Ala Asp Asn Asn Phe Thr Gln Glu Thr Ala Met Thr Met Ile Thr Pro
1               5                  10                  15
Ser Ser Asn Thr Thr His Tyr Arg Glu Ser Trp Tyr Ala Cys Arg Ser
            20                  25                  30
Gly Pro Glu Phe Asn Lys Ile Phe Pro Glu Arg Asn Val Gln Ile His
        35                  40                  45
Ile Ser Asn Ile Phe Lys Glu Tyr Lys Glu Asn Asn Val Asp Ile Ile
    50                  55                  60
Phe Gly Thr Leu Asn Tyr Glu Tyr Asn Asn Phe Cys Lys Glu Lys Pro
65                  70                  75                  80
Glu Leu Val Ser Ala Ala Lys Tyr Asn Leu Lys Ala Pro Asn Ala Lys
                85                  90                  95
Ser Pro Arg Ile Tyr Lys Ser Lys Glu His Glu Glu Ser Ser Val Phe
            100                 105                 110
Gly Cys Lys Thr Lys Ile Ser Lys Val Lys Lys Lys Trp Asn Cys Tyr
        115                 120                 125
Ser Asn Asn Lys Val Thr Lys Pro Glu Gly Val Cys Gly Pro Pro Arg
    130                 135                 140
Arg Gln Gln Leu Cys Leu Gly Tyr Ile Phe Leu Ile Arg Asp Gly Asn
145                 150                 155                 160
Glu Glu Gly Leu Lys Asp His Ile Asn Lys Ala Ala Asn Tyr Glu Ala
                165                 170                 175
Met His Leu Lys Glu Lys Tyr Glu Asn Ala Gly Gly Asp Lys Ile Cys
            180                 185                 190
Asn Ala Ile Leu Gly Ser Tyr Ala Asp Ile Gly Asp Ile Val Arg Gly
        195                 200                 205
Leu Asp Val Trp Arg Asp Ile Asn Thr Asn Lys Leu Ser Glu Lys Phe
    210                 215                 220
Gln Lys Ile Phe Met Gly Gly Gly Asn Ser Arg Lys Lys Gln Asn Asp
225                 230                 235                 240
Asn Asn Glu Arg Asn Lys Trp Trp Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Leu Ile Trp
                245                 250                 255
Ser Ser Met Val Lys His Ile Pro Lys Gly Lys Thr Cys Lys Arg His
            260                 265                 270
Asn Asn Phe Glu Lys Ile Pro Gln Phe Leu Arg Trp Leu Lys Glu Trp
        275                 280                 285
Gly Asp Glu Phe Cys Glu Glu Met Gly Thr Glu Val Lys Gln Leu Glu
    290                 295                 300
Lys Ile Cys Glu Asn Lys Asn Cys Ser Glu Lys Lys Cys Lys Asn Ala
305                 310                 315                 320
Cys Ser Ser Tyr Glu Lys Trp Ile Lys Glu Arg Lys Asn Glu Tyr Asn
                325                 330                 335
Leu Gln Ser Lys Lys Phe Asp Ser Asp Lys Lys Leu Asn Lys Lys Asn
            340                 345                 350
Asn Leu Tyr Asn Lys Phe Glu Asp Ser Lys Ala Tyr Leu Arg Ser Glu
        355                 360                 365
Ser Lys Gln Cys Ser Asn Ile Glu Phe Asn Asp Glu Thr Phe Thr Phe
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     370                 375                 380
Pro Asn Lys Tyr Lys Glu Ala Cys Met Val Cys Glu Asn Pro Ser Ser
385                 390                 395                 400
Ser Lys Ala Leu Lys Pro Ile Lys Thr Asn Val Phe Pro Ile Glu Glu
                405                 410                 415
Ser Lys Lys Ser Glu Leu Ser Ser Leu Thr Asp Lys Ser Lys Asn Thr
            420                 425                 430
Pro Asn Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Asn Tyr Gly Asp Arg Gln Ile Ser Lys
        435                 440                 445
Arg Asp Asp Val His His Asp Gly Pro Lys Glu Val Lys Ser Gly Glu
    450                 455                 460
Lys Glu Val Pro Lys Ile Asp Ala Ala Val Lys Thr Glu Asn Glu Phe
465                 470                 475                 480
Thr Ser Asn Arg Asn Asp Ile Glu Gly Lys Glu Lys Ser Lys Gly Asp
                485                 490                 495
His Ser Ser Pro Val His Ser Lys Asp Ile Lys Asn Glu Glu Pro Gln
            500                 505                 510
Arg Val Val Ser Glu Asn Leu Pro Lys Ile Glu Glu Lys Met Glu Ser
        515                 520                 525
Ser Asp Ser Ile Pro Ile Thr His Ile Glu Ala Glu Lys Gly Gln Ser
    530                 535                 540
Ser Asn Ser Ser Asp Asn Asp Pro Ala Val Val Ser Gly Arg Glu Ser
545                 550                 555                 560
Lys Asp Val Asn Leu His Thr Ser Glu Arg Ile Lys Glu Asn Glu Glu
                565                 570                 575
Gly Val Ile Lys Thr Asp Asp Ser Ser Lys Ser Ile Glu Ile Ser Lys
            580                 585                 590
Ile Pro Ser Asp Gln Asn Asn His Ser Asp Leu Ser Gln Asn Ala Asn
        595                 600                 605
Glu Asp Ser Asn Gln Gly Asn Lys Glu Thr Ile Asn Pro Pro Ser Thr
    610                 615                 620
Glu Lys Asn Leu Lys Glu Ile His Tyr Lys Thr Ser Asp Ser Asp Asp
625                 630                 635                 640
His Gly Ser Lys Ile Lys Ser Glu Ile Glu Pro Lys Glu Leu Thr Glu
                645                 650                 655
Glu Ser Pro Leu Thr Asp Lys Lys Thr Glu Ser Ala Ala Ile Gly Asp
            660                 665                 670
Lys Asn His Glu Ser Val Lys Ser Ala Asp Ile Phe Gln Ser Glu Ile
        675                 680                 685
His Asn Ser Asp Asn Arg Asp Arg Ile Val Ser Glu Ser Val Val Gln
    690                 695                 700
Asp Ser Ser Gly Ser Ser Met Ser Thr Glu Ser Ile Arg Thr Asp Asn
705                 710                 715                 720
Lys Asp Phe Lys Thr Ser Glu Asp Ile Ala Pro Ser Ile Asn Gly Arg
                725                 730                 735
Asn Ser Arg Val Asp Glu Leu Thr Ser Arg Arg Pro Leu
            740                 745
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 2606 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Plasmodium falciparum

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

AGCTCTATTA CGACTCACTA TAGGGAAAGC TGGTACGCCT GCAGGTACCG GTCCGGAATT 60
CCCGGGTCGA CGAGCTCACT AGTCGGCGGC CGCTCTAGAG GATCCAAGCT TAATAGTGTT 120
TATACGTCTA TTGGCTTATT TTTAAATAGC TTAAAAAGCG GACCATGTAA AAAGGATAAT 180
GATAATGCAG AGGATAATAT AGATTTTGGT GATGAAGGTA AAACATTTAA AGAGGCAGAT 240
AATTGTAAAC CATGTTCTCA ATTTACTGTT GATTGTAAAA ATTGTAATGG TGGTGATACA 300
AAAGGGAAGT GCAATGGCAG CAATGGCAAA AAGAATGGAA ATGATTATAT TACTGCAAGT 360
GATATTGAAA ATGGAGGGAA TTCTATTGGA AATATAGATA TGGTTGTTAG TGATAAGGAT 420
GCAAATGGAT TTAATGGTTT AGACGCTTGT GGAAGTGCAA ATATCTTTAA AGGTATTAGA 480
AAAGAACAAT GGAAATGTGC TAAAGTATGT GGTTTAGATG TATGTGGTCT TAAAAATGGT 540
AATGGTAGTA TAGATAAAGA TCAAAAACAA ATTATAATTA TTAGAGCATT GCTTAAACGT 600
TGGGTAGAAT ATTTTTTAGA AGATTATAAT AAAATTAATG CCAAAATTTC ACATTGTACG 660
AAAAAGGATA ATGAATCCAC ATGTACAAAT GATTGTCCAA ATAAATGTAC ATGTGTAGAA 720
GAGTGGATAA ATCAGAAAAG GACAGAATGG AAAAATATAA AAAAACATTA CAAAACACAA 780
AATGAAAATG GTGACAATAA CATGAAATCT TTGGTTACAG ATATTTTGGG TGCCTTGCAA 840
CCCCAAAGTG ATGTTAACAA AGCTATAAAA CCTTGTAGTG GTTTAACTGC GTTCGAGAGT 900
TTTTGTGGTC TTAATGGCGC TGATAACTCA GAAAAAAAAG AAGGTGAAGA TTACGATCTT 960
GTTCTATGTA TGCTTAAAAA TCTTGAAAAA CAAATTCAGG AGTGCAAAAA GAAACATGGC 1020
GAAACTAGTG TCGAAAATGG TGGCAAATCA TGTACCCCCC TTGACAACAC CACCCTTGAG 1080
GAGGAACCCA TAGAAGAGGA AAACCAAGTG GAAGCGCCGA ACATTTGTCC AAAACAAACA 1140
GTGGAAGATA AAAAAAAAGA GGAAGAAGAA GAAACTTGTA CACCGGCATC ACCAGTACCA 1200
GAAAAACCGG TACCTCATGT GGCACGTTGG CGAACATTTA CACCACCTGA GGTATTCAAG 1260
ATATGGAGGG GAAGGAGAAA TAAAACTACG TGCGAAATAG TGGCAGAAAT GCTTAAAGAT 1320
AAGAATGGAA GGACTACAGT AGGTGAATGT TATAGAAAAG AAACTTATTC TGAATGGACG 1380
TGTGATGAAA GTAAGATTAA AATGGGACAG CATGGAGCAT GTATTCCTCC AAGAAGACAA 1440
AAATTATGTT TACATTATTT AGAAAAAATA ATGACAAATA CAAATGAATT GAAATACGCA 1500
TTTATTAAAT GTGCTGCAGC AGAAACTTTT TTGTTATGGC AAAACTACAA AAAAGATAAG 1560
AATGGTAATG CAGAAGATCT CGATGAAAAA TTAAAAGGTG GTATTATCCC CGAAGATTTT 1620
AAACGGCAAA TGTTCTATAC GTTTGCAGAT TATAGAGATA TATGTTTGGG TACGGATATA 1680
TCATCAAAAA AAGATACAAG TAAAGGTGTA GGTAAAGTAA AATGCAATAT TGATGATGTT 1740
TTTTATAAAA TTAGCAATAG TATTCGTTAC CGTAAAAGTT GGTGGGAAAC AAATGGTCCA 1800
GTTATATGGG AAGGAATGTT ATGCGCTTTA AGTTATGATA CGAGCCTAAA TAATGTTAAT 1860
CCGGAAACTC ACAAAAAACT TACCGAAGGC AATAACAACT TTGAGAAAGT CATATTTGGT 1920
AGTGATAGTA GCACTACTTT GTCCAAATTT TCTGAAAGAC CTCAATTTCT AAGATGGTTG 1980
ACTGAATGGG GAGAAAATTT CTGCAAAGAA CAAAAAAAGG AGTATAAGGT GTTGTTGGCA 2040
AAATGTAAGG ATTGTGATGT TGATGGTGAT GGTAAATGTA ATGGAAAATG TGTTGCGTGC 2100
AAAGATCAAT GTAAACAATA TCATAGTTGG ATTGGAATAT GGATAGATAA TTATAAAAAA 2160
CAAAAAGGAA GATATACTGA GGTTAAAAAA ATACCTCTGT ATAAAGAAGA TAAAGACGTG 2220
AAAAACTCAG ATGATGCTCG CGATTATTTA AAAACACAAT TACAAAATAT GAAATGTGTA 2280
AATGGAACTA CTGATGAAAA TTGTGAGTAT AAGTGTATGC ATAAAACCTC ATCCACAAAT 2340
AGTGATATGC CCGAATCGTT GGACGAAAAG CCGGAAAAGG TCAAAGACAA GTGTAATTGT 2400
GTACCTAATG AATGCAATGC ATTGAGTGTA AGTGGTAGCG GTTTTCCTGA TGGTCAAGCT 2460
TACGTACGCG TGCATGCGAC GTCATAGCTC TTCTATAGTG TCACCTAAAT TCAATTCACT 2520
GGCCGTCGTT TTACAACGTC GTGACTGGGA AAACCTGGCG TTACCCAACT TAATCGCCTT 2580
GCAGCACATC CCCCTTTCGC CAGCTG 2606

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 921 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Plasmodium falciparum

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

Lys Leu Asn Ser Val Tyr Thr Ser Ile Gly Leu Phe Leu Asn Ser Leu
1 5 10 15

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Lys Ser Gly Pro Cys Lys Lys Asp Asn Asp Asn Ala Glu Asp Asn Ile
            20                  25                  30
Asp Phe Gly Asp Glu Gly Lys Thr Phe Lys Glu Ala Asp Asn Cys Lys
        35                  40                  45
Pro Cys Ser Gln Phe Thr Val Asp Cys Lys Asn Cys Asn Gly Gly Asp
    50                  55                  60
Thr Lys Gly Lys Cys Asn Gly Ser Asn Gly Lys Lys Asn Gly Asn Asp
65                  70                  75                  80
Tyr Ile Thr Ala Ser Asp Ile Glu Asn Gly Gly Asn Ser Ile Gly Asn
                85                  90                  95
Ile Asp Met Val Val Ser Asp Lys Asp Ala Asn Gly Phe Asn Gly Leu
            100                 105                 110
Asp Ala Cys Gly Ser Ala Asn Ile Phe Lys Gly Ile Arg Lys Glu Gln
        115                 120                 125
Trp Lys Cys Ala Lys Val Cys Gly Leu Asp Val Cys Gly Leu Lys Asn
    130                 135                 140
Gly Asn Gly Ser Ile Asp Lys Asp Gln Lys Gln Ile Ile Ile Ile Arg
145                 150                 155                 160
Ala Leu Leu Lys Arg Trp Val Glu Tyr Phe Leu Glu Asp Tyr Asn Lys
                165                 170                 175
Ile Asn Ala Lys Ile Ser His Cys Thr Lys Lys Asp Asn Glu Ser Thr
            180                 185                 190
Cys Thr Asn Asp Cys Pro Asn Lys Cys Thr Cys Val Glu Glu Trp Ile
        195                 200                 205
Asn Gln Lys Arg Thr Glu Trp Lys Asn Ile Lys Lys His Tyr Lys Thr
    210                 215                 220
Gln Asn Glu Asn Gly Asp Asn Asn Met Lys Ser Leu Val Thr Asp Ile
225                 230                 235                 240
Leu Gly Ala Leu Gln Pro Gln Ser Asp Val Asn Lys Ala Ile Lys Pro
                245                 250                 255
Cys Ser Gly Leu Thr Ala Phe Glu Ser Phe Cys Gly Leu Asn Gly Ala
            260                 265                 270
Asp Asn Ser Glu Lys Lys Glu Gly Glu Asp Tyr Asp Leu Val Leu Cys
        275                 280                 285
Met Leu Lys Asn Leu Glu Lys Gln Ile Gln Glu Cys Lys Lys Lys His
    290                 295                 300
Gly Glu Thr Ser Val Glu Asn Gly Gly Lys Ser Cys Thr Pro Leu Asp
305                 310                 315                 320
Asn Thr Thr Leu Glu Glu Glu Pro Ile Glu Glu Glu Asn Gln Val Glu
                325                 330                 335
Ala Pro Asn Ile Cys Pro Lys Gln Thr Val Glu Asp Lys Lys Lys Glu
            340                 345                 350
Glu Glu Glu Glu Thr Cys Thr Pro Ala Ser Pro Val Pro Glu Lys Pro
        355                 360                 365
Val Pro His Val Ala Arg Trp Arg Thr Phe Thr Pro Pro Glu Val Phe
    370                 375                 380
Lys Ile Trp Arg Gly Arg Arg Asn Lys Thr Thr Cys Glu Ile Val Ala
385                 390                 395                 400
Glu Met Leu Lys Asp Lys Asn Gly Arg Thr Thr Val Gly Glu Cys Tyr
                405                 410                 415
Arg Lys Glu Thr Tyr Ser Glu Trp Thr Cys Asp Glu Ser Lys Ile Lys
            420                 425                 430
Met Gly Gln His Gly Ala Cys Ile Pro Pro Arg Arg Gln Lys Leu Cys
        435                 440                 445
Leu His Tyr Leu Glu Lys Ile Met Thr Asn Thr Asn Glu Leu Lys Tyr
    450                 455                 460
Ala Phe Ile Lys Cys Ala Ala Ala Glu Thr Phe Leu Leu Trp Gln Asn
465                 470                 475                 480
Tyr Lys Lys Asp Lys Asn Gly Asn Ala Glu Asp Leu Asp Glu Lys Leu
                485                 490                 495
Lys Gly Gly Ile Ile Pro Glu Asp Phe Lys Arg Gln Met Phe Tyr Thr
            500                 505                 510
Phe Ala Asp Tyr Arg Asp Ile Cys Leu Gly Thr Asp Ile Ser Ser Lys
        515                 520                 525
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Lys Asp Thr Ser Lys Gly Val Gly Lys Val Lys Cys Asn Ile Asp Asp
     530                 535                 540
Val Phe Tyr Lys Ile Ser Asn Ser Ile Arg Tyr Arg Lys Ser Trp Trp
545                 550                 555                 560
Glu Thr Asn Gly Pro Val Ile Trp Glu Gly Met Leu Cys Ala Leu Ser
                565                 570                 575
Tyr Asp Thr Ser Leu Asn Asn Val Asn Pro Glu Thr His Lys Lys Leu
            580                 585                 590
Thr Glu Gly Asn Asn Asn Phe Glu Lys Val Ile Phe Gly Ser Asp Ser
        595                 600                 605
Ser Thr Thr Leu Ser Lys Phe Ser Glu Arg Pro Gln Phe Leu Arg Trp
    610                 615                 620
Leu Thr Glu Trp Gly Glu Asn Phe Cys Lys Glu Gln Lys Lys Glu Tyr
625                 630                 635                 640
Lys Val Leu Leu Ala Lys Cys Lys Asp Cys Asp Val Asp Gly Asp Gly
                645                 650                 655
Lys Cys Asn Gly Lys Cys Val Ala Cys Lys Asp Gln Cys Lys Gln Tyr
            660                 665                 670
His Ser Trp Ile Gly Ile Trp Ile Asp Asn Tyr Lys Lys Gln Lys Gly
        675                 680                 685
Arg Tyr Thr Glu Val Lys Lys Ile Pro Leu Tyr Lys Glu Asp Lys Asp
    690                 695                 700
Val Lys Asn Ser Asp Asp Ala Arg Asp Tyr Leu Lys Thr Gln Leu Gln
705                 710                 715                 720
Asn Met Lys Cys Val Asn Gly Thr Thr Asp Glu Asn Cys Glu Tyr Lys
                725                 730                 735
Cys Met His Lys Thr Ser Ser Thr Asn Ser Asp Met Pro Glu Ser Leu
            740                 745                 750
Asp Glu Lys Pro Glu Lys Val Lys Asp Lys Cys Asn Cys Val Pro Asn
        755                 760                 765
Glu Cys Asn Ala Leu Ser Val Ser Gly Ser Gly Phe Pro Asp Gly Gln
    770                 775                 780
Ala Phe Gly Gly Gly Val Leu Glu Gly Thr Cys Lys Gly Leu Gly Glu
785                 790                 795                 800
Pro Lys Lys Lys Ile Glu Pro Pro Gln Tyr Asp Pro Thr Asn Asp Ile
                805                 810                 815
Leu Lys Ser Thr Ile Pro Val Thr Ile Val Leu Ala Leu Gly Ser Ile
            820                 825                 830
Ala Phe Leu Phe Met Lys Val Ile Tyr Ile Tyr Val Trp Tyr Ile Tyr
        835                 840                 845
Met Leu Cys Val Gly Ala Leu Asp Thr Tyr Ile Cys Gly Cys Ile Cys
    850                 855                 860
Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Cys Val Ser Val Tyr Val Cys Val Tyr Val Tyr
865                 870                 875                 880
Val Phe Leu Tyr Met Cys Val Phe Tyr Ile Tyr Phe Ile Tyr Ile Tyr
                885                 890                 895
Val Phe Ile Leu Lys Met Lys Lys Met Lys Lys Met Lys Lys Met Lys
            900                 905                 910
Lys Met Lys Lys Arg Lys Lys Arg Ile
        915                 920
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 2101 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Plasmodium falciparum

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

GGAACAGGGT GATAATAAAG TAGGAGCCTG TGCTCCGTAT AGACGATTAC ATTTATGTGA 60
TTATAATTTG GAATCTATAG ACACAACGTC GACGACGCAT AAGTTGTTGT TAGAGGTGTG 120
TATGGCAGCA AAATACGAAG GAAACTCAAT AAATACACAT TATACACAAC ATCAACGAAC 180
TAATGAGGAT TCTGCTTCCC AATTATGTAC TGTATTAGCA CGAAGTTTTG CAGATATAGG 240
TGATATCGTA AGAGGAAAAG ATCTATATCT CGGTTATGAT AATAAAGAAA AAGAACAAAG 300
AAAAAAATTA GAACAGAAAT TGAAAGATAT TTTCAAGAAA ATACATAAGG ACGTGATGAA 360
GACGAATGGC GCACAAGAAC GCTACATAGA TGATGCCAAA GGAGGAGATT TTTTTCAATT 420
AAGAGAAGAT TGGTGGACGT CGAATCGAGA AACAGTATGG AAAGCATTAA TATGTCATGC 480
ACCAAAAGAA GCTAATTATT TTATAAAAAC AGCGTGTAAT GTAGGAAAAG GAACTAATGG 540
TCAATGCCAT TGCATTGGTG GAGATGTTCC CACATATTTC GATTATGTGC CGCAGTATCT 600
TCGCTGGTTC GAGGAATGGG CAGAAGACTT TTGCAGGAAA AAAAAAAAAA AACTAGAAAA 660
TTTGCAAAAA CAGTGTCGTG ATTACGAACA AAATTTATAT TGTAGTGGTA ATGGCTACGA 720
TTGCACAAAA ACTATATATA AAAAAGGTAA ACTTGTTATA GGTGAACATT GTACAAACTG 780
TTCTGTTTGG TGTCGTATGT ATGAAACTTG GATAGATAAC CAGAAAAAAG AATTTCTAAA 840
ACAAAAAAGA AAATACGAAA CAGAAATATC AGGTGGTGGT AGTGGTAAGA GTCCTAAAAG 900
GACAAAACGG GCTGCACGTA GTAGTAGTAG TAGTGATGAT AATGGGTATG AAAGTAAATT 960
TTATAAAAAA CTGAAAGAAG TTGGCTACCA AGATGTCGAT AAATTTTTAA AAATATTAAA 1020
CAAAGAAGGA ATATGTCAAA AACAACCTCA AGTAGGAAAT GAAAAAGCAG ATAATGTTGA 1080
TTTTACTAAT GAAAAATATG TAAAAACATT TTCTCGTACA GAAATTTGTG AACCGTGCCC 1140
ATGGTGTGGA TTGGAAAAAG GTGGTCCACC ATGGAAAGTT AAAGGTGACA AAACCTGCGG 1200
AAGTGCAAAA ACAAAGACAT ACGATCCTAA AAATATTACC GATATACCAG TACTCTACCC 1260
TGATAAATCA CAGCAAAATA TACTAAAAAA ATATAAAAAT TTTTGTGAAA AAGGTGCACC 1320
TGGTGGTGGT CAAATTAAAA AATGGCAATG TTATTATGAT GAACATAGGC CTAGTAGTAA 1380
AAATAATAAT AATTGTGTAG AAGGAACATG GGACAAGTTT ACACAAGGTA AACAAACCGT 1440
TAAGTCCTAT AATGTTTTTT TTTGGGATTG GGTTCATGAT ATGTTACACG ATTCTGTAGA 1500
GTGGAAGACA GAACTTAGTA AGTGTATAAA TAATAACACT AATGGCAACA CATGTAGAAA 1560
CAATAATAAA TGTAAAACAG ATTGTGGTTG TTTTCAAAAA TGGGTTGAAA AAAAACAACA 1620
AGAATGGATG GCAATAAAAG ACCATTTTGG AAAGCAAACA GATATTGTCC AACAAAAAGG 1680
TCTTATCGTA TTTAGTCCCT ATGGAGTTCT TGACCTTGTT TTGAAGGGCG GTAATCTGTT 1740
GCAAAATATT AAAGATGTTC ATGGAGATAC AGATGACATA AAACACATTA AGAAACTGTT 1800
GGATGAGGAA GACGCAGTAG CAGTTGTTCT TGGTGGCAAG GACAATACCA CAATTGATAA 1860
ATTACTACAA CACGAAAAAG AACAAGCAGA ACAATGCAAA CAAAAGCAGG AAGAATGCGA 1920
GAAAAAAGCA CAACAAGAAA GTCGTGGTCG CTCCGCCGAA ACCCGCGAAG ACGAAAGGAC 1980
ACAACAACCT GCTGATAGTG CCGGCGAAGT CGAAGAAGAA GAAGACGACG ACGACTACGA 2040
CGAAGACGAC GAAGATGACG ACGTAGTCCA GGACGTAGAT GTAAGTGAAA TAAGAGGTCC 2100
G 2101

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 700 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Plasmodium falciparum

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

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Glu Gln Gly Asp Asn Lys Val Gly Ala Cys Ala Pro Tyr Arg Arg Leu
1               5                  10                  15
His Leu Cys Asp Tyr Asn Leu Glu Ser Ile Asp Thr Thr Ser Thr Thr
            20                  25                  30
His Lys Leu Leu Leu Glu Val Cys Met Ala Ala Lys Tyr Glu Gly Asn
        35                  40                  45
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Ser Ile Asn Thr His Tyr Thr Gln His Gln Arg Thr Asn Glu Asp Ser
 50                  55                  60
Ala Ser Gln Leu Cys Thr Val Leu Ala Arg Ser Phe Ala Asp Ile Gly
65                  70                  75                  80
Asp Ile Val Arg Gly Lys Asp Leu Tyr Leu Gly Tyr Asp Asn Lys Glu
                85                  90                  95
Lys Glu Gln Arg Lys Lys Leu Glu Gln Lys Leu Lys Asp Ile Phe Lys
            100                 105                 110
Lys Ile His Lys Asp Val Met Lys Thr Asn Gly Ala Gln Glu Arg Tyr
        115                 120                 125
Ile Asp Asp Ala Lys Gly Gly Asp Phe Phe Gln Leu Arg Glu Asp Trp
    130                 135                 140
Trp Thr Ser Asn Arg Glu Thr Val Trp Lys Ala Leu Ile Cys His Ala
145                 150                 155                 160
Pro Lys Glu Ala Asn Tyr Phe Ile Lys Thr Ala Cys Asn Val Gly Lys
                165                 170                 175
Gly Thr Asn Gly Gln Cys His Cys Ile Gly Gly Asp Val Pro Thr Tyr
            180                 185                 190
Phe Asp Tyr Val Pro Gln Tyr Leu Arg Trp Phe Glu Glu Trp Ala Glu
        195                 200                 205
Asp Phe Cys Arg Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Leu Glu Asn Leu Gln Lys Gln
    210                 215                 220
Cys Arg Asp Tyr Glu Gln Asn Leu Tyr Cys Ser Gly Asn Gly Tyr Asp
225                 230                 235                 240
Cys Thr Lys Thr Ile Tyr Lys Lys Gly Lys Leu Val Ile Gly Glu His
                245                 250                 255
Cys Thr Asn Cys Ser Val Trp Cys Arg Met Tyr Glu Thr Trp Ile Asp
            260                 265                 270
Asn Gln Lys Lys Glu Phe Leu Lys Gln Lys Arg Lys Tyr Glu Thr Glu
        275                 280                 285
Ile Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Pro Lys Arg Thr Lys Arg Ala
    290                 295                 300
Ala Arg Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Asp Asp Asn Gly Tyr Glu Ser Lys Phe
305                 310                 315                 320
Tyr Lys Lys Leu Lys Glu Val Gly Tyr Gln Asp Val Asp Lys Phe Leu
                325                 330                 335
Lys Ile Leu Asn Lys Glu Gly Ile Cys Gln Lys Gln Pro Gln Val Gly
            340                 345                 350
Asn Glu Lys Ala Asp Asn Val Asp Phe Thr Asn Glu Lys Tyr Val Lys
        355                 360                 365
Thr Phe Ser Arg Thr Glu Ile Cys Glu Pro Cys Pro Trp Cys Gly Leu
    370                 375                 380
Glu Lys Gly Gly Pro Pro Trp Lys Val Lys Gly Asp Lys Thr Cys Gly
385                 390                 395                 400
Ser Ala Lys Thr Lys Thr Tyr Asp Pro Lys Asn Ile Thr Asp Ile Pro
                405                 410                 415
Val Leu Tyr Pro Asp Lys Ser Gln Gln Asn Ile Leu Lys Lys Tyr Lys
            420                 425                 430
Asn Phe Cys Glu Lys Gly Ala Pro Gly Gly Gly Gln Ile Lys Lys Trp
        435                 440                 445
Gln Cys Tyr Tyr Asp Glu His Arg Pro Ser Ser Lys Asn Asn Asn Asn
    450                 455                 460
Cys Val Glu Gly Thr Trp Asp Lys Phe Thr Gln Gly Lys Gln Thr Val
465                 470                 475                 480
Lys Ser Tyr Asn Val Phe Phe Trp Asp Trp Val His Asp Met Leu His
                485                 490                 495
Asp Ser Val Glu Trp Lys Thr Glu Leu Ser Lys Cys Ile Asn Asn Asn
            500                 505                 510
Thr Asn Gly Asn Thr Cys Arg Asn Asn Asn Lys Cys Lys Thr Asp Cys
        515                 520                 525
Gly Cys Phe Gln Lys Trp Val Glu Lys Lys Gln Gln Glu Trp Met Ala
    530                 535                 540
Ile Lys Asp His Phe Gly Lys Gln Thr Asp Ile Val Gln Gln Lys Gly
545                 550                 555                 560
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Leu Ile Val Phe Ser Pro Tyr Gly Val Leu Asp Leu Val Leu Lys Gly
565 570 575
Gly Asn Leu Leu Gln Asn Ile Lys Asp Val His Gly Asp Thr Asp Asp
580 585 590
Ile Lys His Ile Lys Lys Leu Leu Asp Glu Glu Asp Ala Val Ala Val
595 600 605
Val Leu Gly Gly Lys Asp Asn Thr Thr Ile Asp Lys Leu Leu Gln His
610 615 620
Glu Lys Glu Gln Ala Glu Gln Cys Lys Gln Lys Gln Glu Glu Cys Glu
625 630 635 640
Lys Lys Ala Gln Gln Glu Ser Arg Gly Arg Ser Ala Glu Thr Arg Glu
645 650 655
Asp Glu Arg Thr Gln Gln Pro Ala Asp Ser Ala Gly Glu Val Glu Glu
660 665 670
Glu Glu Asp Asp Asp Asp Tyr Asp Glu Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Asp Val
675 680 685
Val Gln Asp Val Asp Val Ser Glu Ile Arg Gly Pro
690 695 700

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 8220 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Plasmodium falciparum

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

AAAAATGGGG CCCAAGGAGG CTGCAGGTGG GGATGATATT GAGGATGAAA GTGCCAAACA 60
TATGTTTGAT AGGATAGGAA AAGATGTGTA CGATAAAGTA AAAGAGGAAG CTAAAGAACG 120
TGGTAAAGGC TTGCAAGGAC GTTTGTCAGA AGCAAAATTT GAGAAAAATG AAAGCGATCC 180
ACAAACACCA GAAGATCCAT GCGATCTTGA TCATAAATAT CATACAAATG TAACTACTAA 240
TGTAATTAAT CCGTGCGCTG ATAGATCTGA CGTGCGTTTT TCCGATGAAT ATGGAGGTCA 300
ATGTACACAT AATAGAATAA AAGATAGTCA ACAGGGTGAT AATAAAGGTG CATGTGCTCC 360
ATATAGGCGA TTGCATGTAT GCGATCAAAA TTTAGAACAG ATAGAGCCTA TAAAAATAAC 420
AAATACTCAT AATTTATTGG TAGATGTGTG TATGGCAGCA AAATTTGAAG GACAATCAAT 480
AACACAAGAT TATCCAAAAT ATCAAGCAAC ATATGGTGAT TCTCCTTCTC AAATATGTAC 540
TATGCTGGCA CGAAGTTTTG CGGACATAGG GGACATTGTC AGAGGAAGAG ATTTGTATTT 600
AGGTAATCCA CAAGAAATAA AACAAAGACA ACAATTAGAA AATAATTTGA AAACAATTTT 660
CGGGAAAATA TATGAAAAAT TGAATGGCGC AGAAGCACGC TACGGAAATG ATCCGGAATT 720
TTTTAAATTA CGAGAAGATT GGTGGACTGC TAATCGAGAA ACAGTATGGA AAGCCATCAC 780
ATGTAACGCT TGGGGTAATA CATATTTTCA TGCAACGTGC AATAGAGGAG AACGAACTAA 840
AGGTTACTGC CGGTGTAACG ACGACCAAGT TCCCACATAT TTTGATTATG TGCCGCAGTA 900
TCTTCGCTGG TTCGAGGAAT GGGCAGAAGA TTTTTGTAGG AAAAAAAATA AAAAATAAA 960
AGATGTTAAA AGAAATTGTC GTGGAAAAGA TAAAGAGGAT AAGGATCGAT ATTGTAGCCG 1020
TAATGGCTAC GATTGCGAAA AAACTAAACG AGCGATTGGT AAGTTGCGTT ATGGTAAGCA 1080
ATGCATTAGC TGTTTGTATG CATGTAATCC TTACGTTGAT TGGATAAATA ACCAAAAAGA 1140
ACAATTTGAC AAACAGAAAA AAAAATATGA TGAAGAAATA AAAAAATATG AAAATGGAGC 1200
ATCAGGTGGT AGTAGGCAAA AACGGGATGC AGGTGGTACA ACTACTACTA ATTATGATGG 1260
ATATGAAAAA AAATTTTATG ACGAACTTAA TAAAAGTGAA TATAGAACCG TTGATAAATT 1320
TTTGGAAAAA TTAAGTAATG AAGAAATATG CACAAAAGTT AAAGACGAAG AAGGAGGAAC 1380
AATTGATTTT AAAAACGTTA ATAGTGATAG TACTAGTGGT GCTAGTGGCA CTAATGTTGA 1440
AAGTCAAGGA ACATTTTATC GTTCAAAATA TTGCCAACCC TGCCCTTATT GTGGAGTGAA 1500
AAAGGTAAAT AATGGTGGTA GTAGTAATGA ATGGGAAGAG AAAAATAATG GCAAGTGCAA 1560
GAGTGGAAAA CTTTATGAGC CTAAACCCGA CAAAGAAGGT ACTACTATTA CAATCCTTAA 1620
AAGTGGTAAA GGACATGATG ATATTGAAGA AAAATTAAAC AAATTTTGTG ATGAAAAAAA 1680

TGGTGATACA ATAAATAGTG GTGGTAGTGG TACGGGTGGT AGTGGTGGTG GTAACAGTGG 1740
TAGACAGGAA TTGTATGAAG AATGGAAATG TTATAAAGGT GAAGATGTAG TGAAAGTTGG 1800
ACACGATGAG GATGACGAGG AGGATTATGA AAATGTAAAA AATGCAGGCG GATTATGTAT 1860
ATTAAAAAAC CAAAAAAAGA ATAAAGAAGA AGGTGGAAAT ACGTCTGAAA AGGAGCCTGA 1920
TGAAATCCAA AAGACATTCA ATCCTTTTTT TTACTATTGG GTTGCACATA TGTTAAAAGA 1980
TTCCATACAT TGGAAAAAAA AACTTCAGAG ATGTTTACAA AATGGTAACA GAATAAAATG 2040
TGGAAACAAT AAATGTAATA ATGATTGTGA ATGTTTTAAA AGATGGATTA CACAAAAAAA 2100
AGACGAATGG GGGAAAATAG TACAACATTT TAAAACGCAA AATATTAAAG GTAGAGGAGG 2160
TAGTGACAAT ACGGCAGAAT TAATCCCATT TGATCACGAT TATGTTCTTC AATACAATTT 2220
GCAAGAAGAA TTTTTGAAAG GCGATTCCGA AGACGCTTCC GAAGAAAAAT CCGAAAATAG 2280
TCTGGATGCA GAGGAGGCAG AGGAACTAAA ACACCTTCGC GAAATCATTG AAAGTGAAGA 2340
CAATAATCAA GAAGCATCTG TTGGTGGTGG CGTCACTGAA CAAAAAAATA TAATGGATAA 2400
ATTGCTCAAC TACGAAAAAG ACGAAGCCGA TTTATGCCTA GAAATTCACG AAGATGAGGA 2460
AGAGGAAAAA GAAAAAGGAG ACGGAAACGA ATGTATCGAA GAGGGCGAAA ATTTTCGTTA 2520
TAATCCATGT AGTGGCGAAA GTGGTAACAA ACGATACCCC GTTCTTGCGA ACAAAGTAGC 2580
GTATCAAATG CATCACAAGG CAAAGACACA ATTGGCTAGT CGTGCTGGTA GAAGTGCGTT 2640
GAGAGGTGAT ATATCCTTAG CGCAATTTAA AAATGGTCGT AACGGAAGTA CATTGAAAGG 2700
ACAAATTTGC AAAATTAACG AAAACTATTC CAATGATAGT CGTGGTAATA GTGGTGGACC 2760
ATGTACAGGC AAAGATGGAG ATCACGGAGG TGTGCGCATG AGAATAGGAA CGGAATGGTC 2820
AAATATTGAA GGAAAAAAAC AAACGTCATA CAAAAACGTC TTTTTACCTC CCCGACGAGA 2880
ACACATGTGT ACATCCAATT TAGAAAATTT AGATGTTGGT AGTGTCACTA AAAATGATAA 2940
GGCTAGCCAC TCATTATTGG GAGATGTTCA GCTCGCAGCA AAAACTGATG CAGCTGAGAT 3000
AATAAAACGC TATAAAGATC AAAATAATAT ACAACTAACT GATCCAATAC AACAAAAAGA 3060
CCAGGAGGCT ATGTGTCGAG CTGTACGTTA TAGTTTTGCC GATTTAGGAG ACATTATTCG 3120
AGGAAGAGAT ATGTGGGATG AGGATAAGAG CTCAACAGAC ATGGAAACAC GTTTGATAAC 3180
CGTATTTAAA AACATTAAAG AAAAACATGA TGGAATCAAA GACAACCCTA AATATACCGG 3240
TGATGAAAGC AAAAAGCCCG CATATAAAAA ATTACGAGCA GATTGGTGGG AAGCAAATAG 3300
ACATCAAGTG TGGAGAGCCA TGAAATGCGC AACAAAAGGC ATCATATGTC CTGGTATGCC 3360
AGTTGACGAT TATATCCCCC AACGTTTACG CTGGATGACT GAATGGGCTG AATGGTATTG 3420
TAAAGCGCAA TCACAGGAGT ATGACAAGTT AAAAAAAATC TGTGCAGATT GTATGAGTAA 3480
GGGTGATGGA AAATGTACGC AAGGTGATGT CGATTGTGGA AAGTGCAAAG CAGCATGTGA 3540
TAAATATAAA GAGGAAATAG AAAAATGGAA TGAACAATGG AGAAAAATAT CAGATAAATA 3600
CAATCTATTA TACCTACAAG CAAAAACTAC TTCTACTAAT CCTGGCCGTA CTGTTCTTGG 3660
TGATGACGAT CCCGACTATC AACAAATGGT AGATTTTTTG ACCCCAATAC ACAAAGCAAG 3720
TATTGCCGCA CGTGTTCTTG TTAAACGTGC TGCTGGTAGT CCCACTGAGA TCGCCGCCGC 3780
CGCCCCGATC ACCCCCTACA GTACTGCTGC CGGATATATA CACCAGGAAA TAGGATATGG 3840
GGGGTGCCAG GAACAAACAC AATTTTGTGA AAAAAAACAT GGTGCAACAT CAACTAGTAC 3900
CACGAAAGAA AACAAAGAAT ACACCTTTAA ACAACCTCCG CCGGAGTATG CTACAGCGTG 3960
TGATTGCATA AATAGGTCGC AAACAGAGGA GCCGAAGAAA AAGGAAGAAA ATGTAGAGAG 4020
TGCCTGCAAA ATAGTGGAGA AAATACTTGA GGGTAAGAAT GGAAGGACTA CAGTAGGTGA 4080
ATGTAATCCA AAAGAGAGTT ATCCTGATTG GGATTGCAAA AACAATATTG ACATTAGTCA 4140
TGATGGTGCT TGTATGCCTC CAAGGAGACA AAAACTATGT TTATATTATA TAGCACATGA 4200
GAGTCAAACA GAAAATATAA AAACAGACGA TAATTTGAAA GATGCTTTTA TTAAAACTGC 4260
AGCAGCAGAA ACTTTTCTTT CATGGCAATA TTATAAGAGT AAGAATGATA GTGAAGCTAA 4320
AATATTAGAT AGAGGCCTTA TTCCATCCCA ATTTTTAAGA TCCATGATGT ACACGTTTGG 4380
AGATTATAGA GATATATGTT TGAACACAGA TATATCTAAA AAACAAAATG ATGTAGCTAA 4440
GGCAAAAGAT AAAATAGGTA AATTTTTCTC AAAAGATGGC AGCAAATCTC CTAGTGGCTT 4500
ATCACGCCAA GAATGGTGGA AAACAAATGG TCCAGAGATT TGGAAAGGAA TGTTATGTGC 4560
CTTAACAAAA TACGTCACAG ATACCGATAA CAAAAGAAAA ATCAAAAACG ACTACTCATA 4620
CGATAAAGTC AACCAATCCC AAAATGGCAA CCCTTCCCTT GAAGAGTTTG CTGCTAAACC 4680
TCAATTTCTA CGTTGGATGA TCGAATGGGG AGAAGAGTTT TGTGCTGAAC GTCAGAAGAA 4740
GGAAAATATC ATAAAAGATG CATGTAATGA AATAAATTCT ACACAACAGT GTAATGATGC 4800
GAAACATCGT TGTAATCAAG CATGTAGAGC ATATCAAGAA TATGTTGAAA ATAAAAAAAA 4860
AGAATTTTCG GGACAAACAA ATAACTTTGT TCTAAAGGCA AATGTTCAGC CCCAAGATCC 4920
AGAATATAAA GGATATGAAT ATAAAGACGG CGTACAACCG ATACAGGGGA ATGAGTATTT 4980
ACTGCAAAAA TGTGATAATA ATAAATGTTC TTGCATGGAT GGAAATGTAC TTTCCGTCTC 5040
TCCAAAAGAA AAACCTTTTG GAAAATATGC CCATAAATAT CCTGAGAAAT GTGATTGTTA 5100
TCAAGGAAAA CATGTACCTA GCATACCACC TCCCCCCCCA CCTGTACAAC CACAACCGGA 5160
AGCACCAACA GTAACAGTAG ACGTTTGCAG CATAGTAAAA ACACTATTTA AAGACACAAA 5220
CAATTTTTCC GACGCTTGTG GTCTAAAATA CGGCAAAACC GCACCATCCA GTTGGAAATG 5280
TATACCAAGT GACACAAAAA GTGGTGCTGG TGCCACCACC GGCAAAAGTG GTAGTGATAG 5340
TGGTAGTATT TGTATCCCAC CCAGGAGGCG ACGATTATAT GTGGGGAAAC TACAGGAGTG 5400
GGCTACCGCG CTCCCACAAG GTGAGGGCGC CGCGCCGTCC CACTCACGCG CCGACGACTT 5460
GCGCAATGCG TTCATCCAAT CTGCTGCAAT AGAGACTTTT TTCTTATGGG ATAGATATAA 5520

AGAAGAGAAA AAACCACAGG GTGATGGGTC ACAACAAGCA CTATCACAAC TAACCAGTAC 5580
ATACAGTGAT GACGAGGAGG ACCCCCCCGA CAAACTGTTA CAAAATGGTA AGATACCCCC 5640
CGATTTTTTG AGATTAATGT TCTATACATT AGGAGATTAT AGGGATATTT TAGTACACGG 5700
TGGTAACACA AGTGACAGTG GTAACACAAA TGGTAGTAAC AACAACAATA TTGTGCTTGA 5760
AGCGAGTGGT AACAAGGAGG ACATGCAAAA AATACAAGAG AAAATAGAAC AAATTCTCCC 5820
AAAAAATGGT GGCACACCTC TTGTCCCAAA ATCTAGTGCC CAAACACCTG ATAAATGGTG 5880
GAATGAACAC GCCGAATCTA TCTGGAAAGG TATGATATGT GCATTGACAT ATACAGAAAA 5940
GAACCCTGAC ACCAGTGCAA GAGGCGACGA AAACAAAATA GAAAAGGATG ATGAAGTGTA 6000
CGAGAAATTT TTTGGCAGCA CAGCCGACAA ACATGGCACA GCCTCAACCC CAACCGGCAC 6060
ATACAAAACC CAATACGACT ACGAAAAAGT CAAACTTGAG GATACAAGTG GTGCCAAAAC 6120
CCCCTCAGCC TCTAGTGATA CACCCCTTCT CTCCGATTTC GTGTTACGCC CCCCCTACTT 6180
CCGTTACCTT GAAGAATGGG GTCAAAATTT TTGTAAAAAA AGAAAGCATA AATTGGCACA 6240
AATAAAACAT GAGTGTAAAG TAGAAGAAAA TGGTGGTGGT AGTCGTCGTG GTGGTATAAC 6300
AAGACAATAT AGTGGGGATG GCGAAGCGTG TAATGAGATG CTTCCAAAAA ACGATGGAAC 6360
TGTTCCGGAT TTAGAAAAGC CGAGTTGTGC CAAACCTTGT AGTTCTTATA GAAAATGGAT 6420
AGAAAGCAAG GGAAAAGAGT TTGAGAAACA AGAAAAGGCA TATGAACAAC AAAAAGACAA 6480
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AACAATTTTT GATGATGATA AAACCTTTAA ACATACAAAA GATTGTGATC CATGTCTTAA 6660
ATTTAGTGTT AATTGTAAAA AAGATGAATG TGATAATTCT AAAGGAACCG ATTGCCGAAA 6720
TAAAAATAGT ATTGATGCAA CAGATATTGA AAATGGAGTG GATTCTACTG TACTAGAAAT 6780
GCGTGTCAGT GCTGATAGTA AAAGTGGATT TAATGGTGAT GGTTTAGAGA ATGCTTGTAG 6840
AGGTGCTGGT ATCTTTGAAG GTATTAGAAA AGATGAATGG AAATGTCGTA ATGTATGTGG 6900
TTATGTTGTA TGTAAACCGG AAAACGTTAA TGGGGAAGCA AAGGGAAAAC ACATTATACA 6960
AATTAGAGCA CTGGTTAAAC GTTGGGTAGA ATATTTTTTT GAAGATTATA ATAAAATAAA 7020
ACATAAAATT TCACATCGCA TAAAAAATGG TGAAATATCT CCATGTATAA AAAATTGTGT 7080
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TCAATATAAA AATGACAATT CAGATGATGA CAATGTGAGA AGTTTTTTGG AGACCTTGAT 7200
ACCTCAAATT ACTGATGCAA ACGCTAAAAA TAAGGTTATA AAATTAAGTA AGTTCGGTAA 7260
TTCTTGTGGA TGTAGTGCCA GTGCGAACGA ACAAAACAAA AATGGTGAAT ACAAGGACGC 7320
TATAGATTGT ATGCTTAAAA AGCTTAAAGA TAAAATTGGC GAGTGCGAAA AGAAACACCA 7380
TCAAACTAGT GATACCGAGT GTTCCGACAC ACCACAACCG CAAACCCTTG AAGACGAAAC 7440
TTTGGATGAT GATATAGAAA CAGAGGAGGC GAAGAAGAAC ATGATGCCGA AAATTTGTGA 7500
AAATGTGTTA AAAACAGCAC AACAAGAGGA TGAAGGCGGT TGTGTCCCAG CAGAAAATAG 7560
TGAAGAACCG GCAGCAACAG ATAGTGGTAA GGAAACCCCC GAACAAACCC CCGTTCTCAA 7620
ACCCGAAGAA GAAGCAGTAC CGGAACCACC ACCTCCACCC CCACAGGAAA AAGCCCCGGC 7680
ACCAATACCC CAACCACAAC CACCAACCCC CCCCACACAA CTCTTGGATA ATCCCCACGT 7740
TCTAACCGCC CTGGTGACCT CCACCCTCGC CTGGAGCGTT GGCATCGGTT TTGCTACATT 7800
CACTTATTTT TATCTAAAGG TAAATGGAAG TATATATATG GGGATGTGGA TGTATGTGGA 7860
TGTATGTGAA TGTATGTGGA TGTATGTGGA TGTATGTGGA TGTGTTTTAT GGATATGTAT 7920
TTGTGATTAT GTTTGGATAT ATATATATAT ATATATATGT TTATGTATAT GTGTTTTTGG 7980
ATATATATAT GTGTATGTAT ATGATTTTCT GTATATGTAT TTGTGGGTTA AGGATATATA 8040
TATATGGATG TACTTGTATG TGTTTTATAT ATATATTTTA TATATATGTA TTTATATTAA 8100
AAAAGAAATA TAAAAACAAA TTTATTAAAA TGAAAAAAAG AAAAATGAAA TATAAAAAAA 8160
AATTTATTAA AATAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAGGAGAA AAATTTTTTA AAAAATAATA 8220

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 2710 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Plasmodium falciparum

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

Asn Val Met Val Glu Leu Ala Lys Met Gly Pro Lys Glu Ala Ala Gly

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1               5                  10                  15
Gly Asp Asp Ile Glu Asp Glu Ser Ala Lys His Met Phe Asp Arg Ile
            20                  25                  30
Gly Lys Asp Val Tyr Asp Lys Val Lys Glu Glu Ala Lys Glu Arg Gly
        35                  40                  45
Lys Gly Leu Gln Gly Arg Leu Ser Glu Ala Lys Phe Glu Lys Asn Glu
    50                  55                  60
Ser Asp Pro Gln Thr Pro Glu Asp Pro Cys Asp Leu Asp His Lys Tyr
65                  70                  75                  80
His Thr Asn Val Thr Thr Asn Val Ile Asn Pro Cys Ala Asp Arg Ser
                85                  90                  95
Asp Val Arg Phe Ser Asp Glu Tyr Gly Gly Gln Cys Thr His Asn Arg
            100                 105                 110
Ile Lys Asp Ser Gln Gln Gly Asp Asn Lys Gly Ala Cys Ala Pro Tyr
        115                 120                 125
Arg Arg Leu His Val Cys Asp Gln Asn Leu Glu Gln Ile Glu Pro Ile
    130                 135                 140
Lys Ile Thr Asn Thr His Asn Leu Leu Val Asp Val Cys Met Ala Ala
145                 150                 155                 160
Lys Phe Glu Gly Gln Ser Ile Thr Gln Asp Tyr Pro Lys Tyr Gln Ala
                165                 170                 175
Thr Tyr Gly Asp Ser Pro Ser Gln Ile Cys Thr Met Leu Ala Arg Ser
            180                 185                 190
Phe Ala Asp Ile Gly Asp Ile Val Arg Gly Arg Asp Leu Tyr Leu Gly
        195                 200                 205
Asn Pro Gln Glu Ile Lys Gln Arg Gln Gln Leu Glu Asn Asn Leu Lys
    210                 215                 220
Thr Ile Phe Gly Lys Ile Tyr Glu Lys Leu Asn Gly Ala Glu Ala Arg
225                 230                 235                 240
Tyr Gly Asn Asp Pro Glu Phe Phe Lys Leu Arg Glu Asp Trp Trp Thr
                245                 250                 255
Ala Asn Arg Glu Thr Val Trp Lys Ala Ile Thr Cys Asn Ala Trp Gly
            260                 265                 270
Asn Thr Tyr Phe His Ala Thr Cys Asn Arg Gly Glu Arg Thr Lys Gly
        275                 280                 285
Tyr Cys Arg Cys Asn Asp Asp Gln Val Pro Thr Tyr Phe Asp Tyr Val
    290                 295                 300
Pro Gln Tyr Leu Arg Trp Phe Glu Glu Trp Ala Glu Asp Phe Cys Arg
305                 310                 315                 320
Lys Lys Asn Lys Lys Ile Lys Asp Val Lys Arg Asn Cys Arg Gly Lys
                325                 330                 335
Asp Lys Glu Asp Lys Asp Arg Tyr Cys Ser Arg Asn Gly Tyr Asp Cys
            340                 345                 350
Glu Lys Thr Lys Arg Ala Ile Gly Lys Leu Arg Tyr Gly Lys Gln Cys
        355                 360                 365
Ile Ser Cys Leu Tyr Ala Cys Asn Pro Tyr Val Asp Trp Ile Asn Asn
    370                 375                 380
Gln Lys Glu Gln Phe Asp Lys Gln Lys Lys Lys Tyr Asp Glu Glu Ile
385                 390                 395                 400
Lys Lys Tyr Glu Asn Gly Ala Ser Gly Gly Ser Arg Gln Lys Arg Asp
                405                 410                 415
Ala Gly Gly Thr Thr Thr Thr Asn Tyr Asp Gly Tyr Glu Lys Lys Phe
            420                 425                 430
Tyr Asp Glu Leu Asn Lys Ser Glu Tyr Arg Thr Val Asp Lys Phe Leu
        435                 440                 445
Glu Lys Leu Ser Asn Glu Glu Ile Cys Thr Lys Val Lys Asp Glu Glu
    450                 455                 460
Gly Gly Thr Ile Asp Phe Lys Asn Val Asn Ser Asp Ser Thr Ser Gly
465                 470                 475                 480
Ala Ser Gly Thr Asn Val Glu Ser Gln Gly Thr Phe Tyr Arg Ser Lys
                485                 490                 495
Tyr Cys Gln Pro Cys Pro Tyr Cys Gly Val Lys Lys Val Asn Asn Gly
            500                 505                 510
Gly Ser Ser Asn Glu Trp Glu Glu Lys Asn Asn Gly Lys Cys Lys Ser
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          515                 520                 525
Gly Lys Leu Tyr Glu Pro Lys Pro Asp Lys Glu Gly Thr Thr Ile Thr
      530                 535                 540
Ile Leu Lys Ser Gly Lys Gly His Asp Asp Ile Glu Glu Lys Leu Asn
545                 550                 555                 560
Lys Phe Cys Asp Glu Lys Asn Gly Asp Thr Ile Asn Ser Gly Gly Ser
                565                 570                 575
Gly Thr Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Asn Ser Gly Arg Gln Glu Leu Tyr
            580                 585                 590
Glu Glu Trp Lys Cys Tyr Lys Gly Glu Asp Val Val Lys Val Gly His
        595                 600                 605
Asp Glu Asp Asp Glu Glu Asp Tyr Glu Asn Val Lys Asn Ala Gly Gly
    610                 615                 620
Leu Cys Ile Leu Lys Asn Gln Lys Lys Asn Lys Glu Glu Gly Gly Asn
625                 630                 635                 640
Thr Ser Glu Lys Glu Pro Asp Glu Ile Gln Lys Thr Phe Asn Pro Phe
                645                 650                 655
Phe Tyr Tyr Trp Val Ala His Met Leu Lys Asp Ser Ile His Trp Lys
            660                 665                 670
Lys Lys Leu Gln Arg Cys Leu Gln Asn Gly Asn Arg Ile Lys Cys Gly
        675                 680                 685
Asn Asn Lys Cys Asn Asn Asp Cys Glu Cys Phe Lys Arg Trp Ile Thr
    690                 695                 700
Gln Lys Lys Asp Glu Trp Gly Lys Ile Val Gln His Phe Lys Thr Gln
705                 710                 715                 720
Asn Ile Lys Gly Arg Gly Gly Ser Asp Asn Thr Ala Glu Leu Ile Pro
                725                 730                 735
Phe Asp His Asp Tyr Val Leu Gln Tyr Asn Leu Gln Glu Glu Phe Leu
            740                 745                 750
Lys Gly Asp Ser Glu Asp Ala Ser Glu Glu Lys Ser Glu Asn Ser Leu
        755                 760                 765
Asp Ala Glu Glu Ala Glu Glu Leu Lys His Leu Arg Glu Ile Ile Glu
    770                 775                 780
Ser Glu Asp Asn Asn Gln Glu Ala Ser Val Gly Gly Gly Val Thr Glu
785                 790                 795                 800
Gln Lys Asn Ile Met Asp Lys Leu Leu Asn Tyr Glu Lys Asp Glu Ala
                805                 810                 815
Asp Leu Cys Leu Glu Ile His Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu Glu Lys Glu Lys
            820                 825                 830
Gly Asp Gly Asn Glu Cys Ile Glu Glu Gly Glu Asn Phe Arg Tyr Asn
        835                 840                 845
Pro Cys Ser Gly Glu Ser Gly Asn Lys Arg Tyr Pro Val Leu Ala Asn
    850                 855                 860
Lys Val Ala Tyr Gln Met His His Lys Ala Lys Thr Gln Leu Ala Ser
865                 870                 875                 880
Arg Ala Gly Arg Ser Ala Leu Arg Gly Asp Ile Ser Leu Ala Gln Phe
                885                 890                 895
Lys Asn Gly Arg Asn Gly Ser Thr Leu Lys Gly Gln Ile Cys Lys Ile
            900                 905                 910
Asn Glu Asn Tyr Ser Asn Asp Ser Arg Gly Asn Ser Gly Gly Pro Cys
        915                 920                 925
Thr Gly Lys Asp Gly Asp His Gly Gly Val Arg Met Arg Ile Gly Thr
    930                 935                 940
Glu Trp Ser Asn Ile Glu Gly Lys Lys Gln Thr Ser Tyr Lys Asn Val
945                 950                 955                 960
Phe Leu Pro Pro Arg Arg Glu His Met Cys Thr Ser Asn Leu Glu Asn
                965                 970                 975
Leu Asp Val Gly Ser Val Thr Lys Asn Asp Lys Ala Ser His Ser Leu
            980                 985                 990
Leu Gly Asp Val Gln Leu Ala Ala Lys Thr Asp Ala Ala Glu Ile Ile
        995                 1000                1005
Lys Arg Tyr Lys Asp Gln Asn Asn Ile Gln Leu Thr Asp Pro Ile Gln
    1010                1015                1020
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Gln Lys Asp Gln Glu Ala Met Cys Arg Ala Val Arg Tyr Ser Phe Ala
1025 1030 1035 1040
Asp Leu Gly Asp Ile Ile Arg Gly Arg Asp Met Trp Asp Glu Asp Lys
1045 1050 1055
Ser Ser Thr Asp Met Glu Thr Arg Leu Ile Thr Val Phe Lys Asn Ile
1060 1065 1070
Lys Glu Lys His Asp Gly Ile Lys Asp Asn Pro Lys Tyr Thr Gly Asp
1075 1080 1085
Glu Ser Lys Lys Pro Ala Tyr Lys Lys Leu Arg Ala Asp Trp Trp Glu
1090 1095 1100
Ala Asn Arg His Gln Val Trp Arg Ala Met Lys Cys Ala Thr Lys Gly
1105 1110 1115 1120
Ile Ile Cys Pro Gly Met Pro Val Asp Asp Tyr Ile Pro Gln Arg Leu
1125 1130 1135
Arg Trp Met Thr Glu Trp Ala Glu Trp Tyr Cys Lys Ala Gln Ser Gln
1140 1145 1150
Glu Tyr Asp Lys Leu Lys Lys Ile Cys Ala Asp Cys Met Ser Lys Gly
1155 1160 1165
Asp Gly Lys Cys Thr Gln Gly Asp Val Asp Cys Gly Lys Cys Lys Ala
1170 1175 1180
Ala Cys Asp Lys Tyr Lys Glu Glu Ile Glu Lys Trp Asn Glu Gln Trp
1185 1190 1195 1200
Arg Lys Ile Ser Asp Lys Tyr Asn Leu Leu Tyr Leu Gln Ala Lys Thr
1205 1210 1215
Thr Ser Thr Asn Pro Gly Arg Thr Val Leu Gly Asp Asp Pro Asp
1220 1225 1230
Tyr Gln Gln Met Val Asp Phe Leu Thr Pro Ile His Lys Ala Ser Ile
1235 1240 1245
Ala Ala Arg Val Leu Val Lys Arg Ala Ala Gly Ser Pro Thr Glu Ile
1250 1255 1260
Ala Ala Ala Ala Pro Ile Thr Pro Tyr Ser Thr Ala Ala Gly Tyr Ile
1265 1270 1275 1280
His Gln Glu Ile Gly Tyr Gly Gly Cys Gln Glu Gln Thr Gln Phe Cys
1285 1290 1295
Glu Lys Lys His Gly Ala Thr Ser Thr Ser Thr Thr Lys Glu Asn Lys
1300 1305 1310
Glu Tyr Thr Phe Lys Gln Pro Pro Glu Tyr Ala Thr Ala Cys Asp
1315 1320 1325
Cys Ile Asn Arg Ser Gln Thr Glu Glu Pro Lys Lys Lys Glu Glu Asn
1330 1335 1340
Val Glu Ser Ala Cys Lys Ile Val Glu Lys Ile Leu Glu Gly Lys Asn
1345 1350 1355 1360
Gly Arg Thr Thr Val Gly Glu Cys Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Tyr Pro Asp
1365 1370 1375
Trp Asp Cys Lys Asn Asn Ile Asp Ile Ser His Asp Gly Ala Cys Met
1380 1385 1390
Pro Pro Arg Arg Gln Lys Leu Cys Leu Tyr Tyr Ile Ala His Glu Ser
1395 1400 1405
Gln Thr Glu Asn Ile Lys Thr Asp Asp Asn Leu Lys Asp Ala Phe Ile
1410 1415 1420
Lys Thr Ala Ala Ala Glu Thr Phe Leu Ser Trp Gln Tyr Tyr Lys Ser
1425 1430 1435 1440
Lys Asn Asp Ser Glu Ala Lys Ile Leu Asp Arg Gly Leu Ile Pro Ser
1445 1450 1455
Gln Phe Leu Arg Ser Met Met Tyr Thr Phe Gly Asp Tyr Arg Asp Ile
1460 1465 1470
Cys Leu Asn Thr Asp Ile Ser Lys Lys Gln Asn Asp Val Ala Lys Ala
1475 1480 1485
Lys Asp Lys Ile Gly Lys Phe Phe Ser Lys Asp Gly Ser Lys Ser Pro
1490 1495 1500
Ser Gly Leu Ser Arg Gln Glu Trp Trp Lys Thr Asn Gly Pro Glu Ile
1505 1510 1515 1520
Trp Lys Gly Met Leu Cys Ala Leu Thr Lys Tyr Val Thr Asp Thr Asp
1525 1530 1535

Asn Lys Arg Lys Ile Lys Asn Asp Tyr Ser Tyr Asp Lys Val Asn Gln
1540 1545 1550
Ser Gln Asn Gly Asn Pro Ser Leu Glu Glu Phe Ala Ala Lys Pro Gln
1555 1560 1565
Phe Leu Arg Trp Met Ile Glu Trp Gly Glu Glu Phe Cys Ala Glu Arg
1570 1575 1580
Gln Lys Lys Glu Asn Ile Ile Lys Asp Ala Cys Asn Glu Ile Asn Ser
1585 1590 1595 1600
Thr Gln Gln Cys Asn Asp Ala Lys His Arg Cys Asn Gln Ala Cys Arg
1605 1610 1615
Ala Tyr Gln Glu Tyr Val Glu Asn Lys Lys Lys Glu Phe Ser Gly Gln
1620 1625 1630
Thr Asn Asn Phe Val Leu Lys Ala Asn Val Gln Pro Gln Asp Pro Glu
1635 1640 1645
Tyr Lys Gly Tyr Glu Tyr Lys Asp Gly Val Gln Pro Ile Gln Gly Asn
1650 1655 1660
Glu Tyr Leu Leu Gln Lys Cys Asp Asn Asn Lys Cys Ser Cys Met Asp
1665 1670 1675 1680
Gly Asn Val Leu Ser Val Ser Pro Lys Glu Lys Pro Phe Gly Lys Tyr
1685 1690 1695
Ala His Lys Tyr Pro Glu Lys Cys Asp Cys Tyr Gln Gly Lys His Val
1700 1705 1710
Pro Ser Ile Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Val Gln Pro Gln Pro Glu Ala
1715 1720 1725
Pro Thr Val Thr Val Asp Val Cys Ser Ile Val Lys Thr Leu Phe Lys
1730 1735 1740
Asp Thr Asn Asn Phe Ser Asp Ala Cys Gly Leu Lys Tyr Gly Lys Thr
1745 1750 1755 1760
Ala Pro Ser Ser Trp Lys Cys Ile Pro Ser Asp Thr Lys Ser Gly Ala
1765 1770 1775
Gly Ala Thr Thr Gly Lys Ser Gly Ser Asp Ser Gly Ser Ile Cys Ile
1780 1785 1790
Pro Pro Arg Arg Arg Arg Leu Tyr Val Gly Lys Leu Gln Glu Trp Ala
1795 1800 1805
Thr Ala Leu Pro Gln Gly Glu Gly Ala Ala Pro Ser His Ser Arg Ala
1810 1815 1820
Asp Asp Leu Arg Asn Ala Phe Ile Gln Ser Ala Ala Ile Glu Thr Phe
1825 1830 1835 1840
Phe Leu Trp Asp Arg Tyr Lys Glu Glu Lys Lys Pro Gln Gly Asp Gly
1845 1850 1855
Ser Gln Gln Ala Leu Ser Gln Leu Thr Ser Thr Tyr Ser Asp Asp Glu
1860 1865 1870
Glu Asp Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Leu Gln Asn Gly Lys Ile Pro Pro Asp
1875 1880 1885
Phe Leu Arg Leu Met Phe Tyr Thr Leu Gly Asp Tyr Arg Asp Ile Leu
1890 1895 1900
Val His Gly Gly Asn Thr Ser Asp Ser Gly Asn Thr Asn Gly Ser Asn
1905 1910 1915 1920
Asn Asn Asn Ile Val Leu Glu Ala Ser Gly Asn Lys Glu Asp Met Gln
1925 1930 1935
Lys Ile Gln Glu Lys Ile Glu Gln Ile Leu Pro Lys Asn Gly Gly Thr
1940 1945 1950
Pro Leu Val Pro Lys Ser Ser Ala Gln Thr Pro Asp Lys Trp Trp Asn
1955 1960 1965
Glu His Ala Glu Ser Ile Trp Lys Gly Met Ile Cys Ala Leu Thr Tyr
1970 1975 1980
Thr Glu Lys Asn Pro Asp Thr Ser Ala Arg Gly Asp Glu Asn Lys Ile
1985 1990 1995 2000
Glu Lys Asp Asp Glu Val Tyr Glu Lys Phe Phe Gly Ser Thr Ala Asp
2005 2010 2015
Lys His Gly Thr Ala Ser Thr Pro Thr Gly Thr Tyr Lys Thr Gln Tyr
2020 2025 2030
Asp Tyr Glu Lys Val Lys Leu Glu Asp Thr Ser Gly Ala Lys Thr Pro
2035 2040 2045

Ser Ala Ser Ser Asp Thr Pro Leu Leu Ser Asp Phe Val Leu Arg Pro
2050 2055 2060
Pro Tyr Phe Arg Tyr Leu Glu Glu Trp Gly Gln Asn Phe Cys Lys Lys
2065 2070 2075 2080
Arg Lys His Lys Leu Ala Gln Ile Lys His Glu Cys Lys Val Glu Glu
2085 2090 2095
Asn Gly Gly Gly Ser Arg Arg Gly Gly Ile Thr Arg Gln Tyr Ser Gly
2100 2105 2110
Asp Gly Glu Ala Cys Asn Glu Met Leu Pro Lys Asn Asp Gly Thr Val
2115 2120 2125
Pro Asp Leu Glu Lys Pro Ser Cys Ala Lys Pro Cys Ser Ser Tyr Arg
2130 2135 2140
Lys Trp Ile Glu Ser Lys Gly Lys Glu Phe Glu Lys Gln Glu Lys Ala
2145 2150 2155 2160
Tyr Glu Gln Gln Lys Asp Lys Cys Val Asn Gly Ser Asn Lys His Asp
2165 2170 2175
Asn Gly Phe Cys Glu Thr Leu Thr Thr Ser Ser Lys Ala Lys Asp Phe
2180 2185 2190
Leu Lys Thr Leu Gly Pro Cys Lys Pro Asn Asn Val Glu Gly Lys Thr
2195 2200 2205
Ile Phe Asp Asp Asp Lys Thr Phe Lys His Thr Lys Asp Cys Asp Pro
2210 2215 2220
Cys Leu Lys Phe Ser Val Asn Cys Lys Lys Asp Glu Cys Asp Asn Ser
2225 2230 2235 2240
Lys Gly Thr Asp Cys Arg Asn Lys Asn Ser Ile Asp Ala Thr Asp Ile
2245 2250 2255
Glu Asn Gly Val Asp Ser Thr Val Leu Glu Met Arg Val Ser Ala Asp
2260 2265 2270
Ser Lys Ser Gly Phe Asn Gly Asp Gly Leu Glu Asn Ala Cys Arg Gly
2275 2280 2285
Ala Gly Ile Phe Glu Gly Ile Arg Lys Asp Glu Trp Lys Cys Arg Asn
2290 2295 2300
Val Cys Gly Tyr Val Val Cys Lys Pro Glu Asn Val Asn Gly Glu Ala
2305 2310 2315 2320
Lys Gly Lys His Ile Ile Gln Ile Arg Ala Leu Val Lys Arg Trp Val
2325 2330 2335
Glu Tyr Phe Phe Glu Asp Tyr Asn Lys Ile Lys His Lys Ile Ser His
2340 2345 2350
Arg Ile Lys Asn Gly Glu Ile Ser Pro Cys Ile Lys Asn Cys Val Glu
2355 2360 2365
Lys Trp Val Asp Gln Lys Arg Lys Glu Trp Lys Glu Ile Thr Glu Arg
2370 2375 2380
Phe Lys Asp Gln Tyr Lys Asn Asp Asn Ser Asp Asp Asp Asn Val Arg
2385 2390 2395 2400
Ser Phe Leu Glu Thr Leu Ile Pro Gln Ile Thr Asp Ala Asn Ala Lys
2405 2410 2415
Asn Lys Val Ile Lys Leu Ser Lys Phe Gly Asn Ser Cys Gly Cys Ser
2420 2425 2430
Ala Ser Ala Asn Glu Gln Asn Lys Asn Gly Glu Tyr Lys Asp Ala Ile
2435 2440 2445
Asp Cys Met Leu Lys Lys Leu Lys Asp Lys Ile Gly Glu Cys Glu Lys
2450 2455 2460
Lys His His Gln Thr Ser Asp Thr Glu Cys Ser Asp Thr Pro Gln Pro
2465 2470 2475 2480
Gln Thr Leu Glu Asp Glu Thr Leu Asp Asp Asp Ile Glu Thr Glu Glu
2485 2490 2495
Ala Lys Lys Asn Met Met Pro Lys Ile Cys Glu Asn Val Leu Lys Thr
2500 2505 2510
Ala Gln Gln Glu Asp Glu Gly Gly Cys Val Pro Ala Glu Asn Ser Glu
2515 2520 2525
Glu Pro Ala Ala Thr Asp Ser Gly Lys Glu Thr Pro Glu Gln Thr Pro
2530 2535 2540
Val Leu Lys Pro Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Pro Glu Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro
2545 2550 2555 2560

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Pro Gln Glu Lys Ala Pro Ala Pro Ile Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro Pro Thr
                2565                2570                2575
Pro Pro Thr Gln Leu Asp Asn Pro His Val Leu Thr Ala Leu Val
            2580                2585                2590
Thr Ser Thr Leu Ala Trp Ser Val Gly Ile Gly Phe Ala Thr Phe Thr
        2595                2600                2605
Tyr Phe Tyr Leu Lys Val Asn Gly Ser Ile Tyr Met Gly Met Trp Met
    2610                2615                2620
Tyr Val Asp Val Cys Glu Cys Met Trp Met Tyr Val Asp Val Cys Gly
2625                2630                2635                2640
Cys Val Leu Trp Ile Cys Ile Cys Asp Tyr Val Trp Ile Tyr Ile Tyr
                2645                2650                2655
Ile Tyr Ile Cys Leu Cys Ile Cys Val Phe Gly Tyr Ile Tyr Val Tyr
            2660                2665                2670
Val Tyr Asp Phe Leu Tyr Met Tyr Leu Trp Val Lys Asp Ile Tyr Ile
        2675                2680                2685
Trp Met Tyr Leu Tyr Val Phe Tyr Ile Tyr Ile Leu Tyr Ile Cys Ile
    2690                2695                2700
Tyr Ile Lys Lys Glu Ile
2705                2710
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 19124 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

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ACATTTTTTC GTAATATATA TATATATATA TATATATAAT TCTCTTTTTC TAATATATAT
60
ATCCTTCTAT TTTCGATTTT TTCATTTTTT TCCAGTATTA ATTTATTTAT TTATTTGTGA 120
TATTTTATAA TATATTATTT AAATGTGTAT TTATATATGT GTTTTATTTT TGTTATTAAT 180
TTGAATAATC CGAGCGAAAA AAAATATATA ATCTCATATA AAAATTATTT ATAATACAAT 240
ATTATATAGT TTCCTATTAA AATAAATTAA TATAATATAC AATAATATTT CTTGTTATTT 300
TTATAAATAT AACTAATTTC TTATTTTTAT TTAACTTTAT TCCTTTTTAA TTTCTTAATT 360
CTTTTATGCA AACAAAAAAC ATAAAGTAAT TCTACATATC AACAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA 420
AAAAAAAAAA ATTTATTATA ATATAATAAA AAATATAAAG ACATACGTTC ACTTATTATT 480
ATAAATGATT TATTACGATT AAAACATATT GAGATTATAA TAATATAATT TAACATAGAA 540
AGAGTTAAGA ATACATTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TGATATGTAA TTCAACATAT ATATATATAT 600
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AAAAGAAATA TAAAAACAAA TTTATTAAAA TGAAAAAAAG AAAAATGAAA TATAAAAAAA 15480
AATTTATTAA AATAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAGGAGAA AAATTTTTTA AAAAATAATA 15540
AAAATTATAA TAAAATATAA ATTTTGATAG AATAAAAAAT GAAAAAGATT ATCAAAAAAA 15600
AATTAAAAAA AAATTTTATA TAAAAAAAAA ATGATTATAA AAAAAATAAA AACAAAAGAA 15660
GAAAAAAAAA AACATTAAAA AAAAAAAAAT ATATATCATA AAAACAAAAA AAAAAGAAAA 15720
AAATATATTA AAATAAAAAT ATATATCATA AAATAAAAAA AAATTAAAAA AATGTTAAAA 15780
AAAAAATATA TACATAAAAT AAAAAAAATT TATTTAAATA AAAAAAAATA ATAAATAAAA 15840
AAATTTAATT AAATAAAAAA AAATAATAAA TAAAAAAATT TAATTAAATA AAAAAAAATT 15900
AAAAAAATTT AATGAAATAA AAAAAATAA AAAAATTTAA TTAAATAAAA AAAATAAAAT 15960
AAAATTAATT ACATGCACAT ATACATACAT ATATATATAT ATATACCCAT AACTACATAC 16020
AACATTTACA CATACATATA TATATATATA TATACCCATA ACTACATACA CATTTACACA 16080
TACATATATA TATTATATAT ATATATATAT ATACCCATAA CTACATACAT ATATACATTA 16140
ACAAACACAT ATATAATACC TAAATACATA TATACATACA CATATATGTT CATTTTTTTT 16200
TTTAGAAAAA AACCAAATCA TCTGTTGGAA ATTTATTCCA AATACTGCAA ATACCCAAAA 16260
GTGATTATGA TATACCGACA AAACTTTCAC CCAATAGATA TATACCTTAT ACTAGTGGTA 16320
AATACAGAGG CAAACGGTAC ATTTACCTTG AAGGAGATAG TGGAACAGAT AGTGGTTACA 16380
CCGATCATTA TAGTGATATA ACTTCCTCAG AAAGTGAATA TGAAGAGATG GATATAAATG 16440
ATATATATGT ACCAGGTAGT CCTAAATATA AAACATTAAT TGAAGTGGTA CTTGAACCTA 16500
GTGGTAACAA CACAACAGCT AGTGGTAACA ACACAACAGC TAGTGGTAAC AACACAACAG 16560
CTAGTGGTAA AAACACACCT AGTGATACAC AAAATGATAT ACAAAATGAT GGTATACCTA 16620
GTAGTAAAAT TACAGATAAT GAATGGAATC AATTGAAAGA TGAATTTATA TCACAATATC 16680
TACAAAGTGA ACCAAATACA GAACCAAATA TGTTAGGTTA TAATGTGGAT AATAATACCC 16740
ATCCTACCAC GTCACATCAT AATGTGGAAG AAAAACCTTT TATTATGTCC ATTCATGATA 16800
GAAATTTATT TAGTGGAGAA GAATACAATT ATGATATGTT TAATAGTGGG AATAATCCAA 16860
TAAACATTAG TGATTCAACA AATAGTATGG ATAGTCTAAC AAGTAACAAC CATAGTCCAT 16920
ATAATGATAA AAATGATTTA TATAGTGGTA TCGACCTAAT CAACGACGCA CTAAGTGGTA 16980
ATCATATTGA TATATATGAT GAAATGCTCA AACGAAAAGA AAATGAATTA TTTGGAACAA 17040
AACATCATAC AAAACATACA AATACATATA ATGTCGCCAA ACCTGCACGT GACGACCCTA 17100

TAACCAATCA AATAAATTTG TTCCATAAAT GGTTAGATAG GCATAGAGAT ATGTGCGAAA 17160
AGTGGAAAAA TAATCACGAA CGGTTACCCA AATTGAAAGA ATTGTGGGAA AATGAGACAC 17220
ATAGTGGTGA CATAAATAGT GGTATACCTA GTGGTAACCA TGTGTTGAAT ACTGATGTTT 17280
CTATTCAAAT AGATATGGAT AATCCTAAAA CAAAGAATGA AATTACGAAT ATGGATACAA 17340
ACCCAGACAA ATCTACTATG GATACTATAC TGGATGATCT GGAAAAATAT AATGAACCCT 17400
ACTACTATGA TTTTTATGAA GATGATATCA TCTATCATGA TGTAGATGTT GAAAAATCAT 17460
CTATGGATGA TATATATGTG GATCATAATA ATGTGACTAA TAATAATATG GATGTACCTA 17520
CTAAAATGCA CATCGAAATG AATATTGTTA ATAATAAAAA GGAGATTTTC GAAGAGGAAT 17580
ATCCTATATC AGATATATGG AATATCTAAA ATTAATATAC TTTTTTTGTG TGTGTCATAT 17640
ATATTTTGTA TTATTTGTAT ATGTTTTTAT TTTATTTATT TATTTATTTA TTTATTGTTT 17700
TTGGTATATT TGTAAAAAAT ATGTTTTTGT TTATAATCAT ATTATTATAT TTTTAATAAT 17760
TTGCAACATG ATTTTTTTTT TTCTTTCTTA TTGTGTAATT TTTTTCATAA TATTTATATA 17820
TATATATGTA TTTTATTTTT TAGTATAATA ATTGTATCTA TATTTGATTA ATAATTATGT 17880
ATATTATGGT TATTTTGTTT CTTTTTCTGT ACATTTTTTC GTAATATATA TATATATATA 17940
TATATATAAT TCTCTTTTTC TAATATATAT ATCCTTCTAT TTTCGATTTT TTCATTTTTT 18000
TCCAGTATTA ATTTATTTAT TTATTTGTGA TATTTTATAA TATATTATTT AAATGTGTAT 18060
TTATATATGT GTTTTATATA TGTGTTTTAT TTTTGTTACT CTAATTCTGA ATAATCCGAG 18120
CGAAAAAAAA ATATATAATC TCATATAAAA ATTATTTATA ATACAATATT ATATAGTTTC 18180
CTATTAAAAT AAATTAATAT AATATACAAT AATATTTCTT GTTATTTTTA TAAATATAAC 18240
TAATTTCTTA TTTTTATTTA ACTTTATTCC TTTTTAATTT CTTAATTCTT TTATCAAACA 18300
AAAAACATAA AGTAATTCTA CATATCAACA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAATT 18360
TATTATAATA TAATAAAAAA TATAAAGACA TACGTTCACT TATTATTATA AATGATTTAT 18420
TACGATTAAA ACATATTGAG ATTATAATAA TATAATTTAA CATAGAAAGA GTTAAGAATA 18480
CATTTTTTTT TTTATTTCGA TATGTAATTC AACATATATA TATATATATA TCTTTTTAAT 18540
TTAATTAAAT AAAATTCCTT ATTATTCATA TTGTTTCTTT TATCACATGT GAAATATTAA 18600
AAATAATTTT CGATTTTATC GATATATTTA TGTCGTTTAT ATACTTATAT AGGTCTTTAT 18660
AACTATTGAT TAATAGAAGG TAATAGCCTA ATAATATAAA TACTCGTATT TATAAATTCA 18720
TTTATATATT TCAAATATAT TTGCATGGTT TATTTTCAAA TACAATTAAT TAGATTTCTT 18780
AAATATTTCT TCATTTATTC ATTTTTATAG CATATACATG CACATTATAA ATTATTAATA 18840
AAAAATTTTT ATTTTAATAT ATAATAACAA TTTTCATACA TTACATTTTT CACACAACAT 18900
TTAAGTTGTC ATAATGTAAC ACATTAAATA ATATATTACT TATATATATA TAATTATTAA 18960
TTATATATTA AATAAAAATG TATTATCGCC TGTATTATCA TAGTATATAT AATGTTGTAT 19020
AACGCTTCAA AATATATATA ATAATATAAT TAAAAATATA TATATAGTAA TTAATTATTT 19080
TGTTATGTTA TGTAATAATG CAATTAATAT AAGATAAAAT TCAT 19124

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 3060 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

Met Val Glu Leu Ala Lys Met Gly Pro Lys Glu Ala Ala Gly Gly Asp
1 5 10 15
Asp Ile Glu Asp Glu Ser Ala Lys His Met Phe Asp Arg Ile Gly Lys
20 25 30
Asp Val Tyr Asp Lys Val Lys Glu Glu Ala Lys Glu Arg Gly Lys Gly
35 40 45
Leu Gln Gly Arg Leu Ser Glu Ala Lys Phe Glu Lys Asn Glu Ser Asp
50 55 60
Pro Gln Thr Pro Glu Asp Pro Cys Asp Leu Asp His Lys Tyr His Thr
65 70 75 80
Asn Val Thr Thr Asn Val Ile Asn Pro Cys Ala Asp Arg Ser Asp Val
85 90 95
Arg Phe Ser Asp Glu Tyr Gly Gly Gln Cys Thr His Asn Arg Ile Lys
100 105 110
Asp Ser Gln Gln Gly Asp Asn Lys Gly Ala Cys Ala Pro Tyr Arg Arg
115 120 125
Leu His Val Cys Asp Gln Asn Leu Glu Gln Ile Glu Pro Ile Lys Ile
130 135 140

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Thr Asn Thr His Asn Leu Leu Val Asp Val Cys Met Ala Ala Lys Phe
145                 150                 155                 160
Glu Gly Gln Ser Ile Thr Gln Asp Tyr Pro Lys Tyr Gln Ala Thr Tyr
                165                 170                 175
Gly Asp Ser Pro Ser Gln Ile Cys Thr Met Leu Ala Arg Ser Phe Ala
            180                 185                 190
Asp Ile Gly Asp Ile Val Arg Gly Arg Asp Leu Tyr Leu Gly Asn Pro
        195                 200                 205
Gln Glu Ile Lys Gln Arg Gln Gln Leu Glu Asn Asn Leu Lys Thr Ile
    210                 215                 220
Phe Gly Lys Ile Tyr Glu Lys Leu Asn Gly Ala Glu Ala Arg Tyr Gly
225                 230                 235                 240
Asn Asp Pro Glu Phe Phe Lys Leu Arg Glu Asp Trp Trp Thr Ala Asn
                245                 250                 255
Arg Glu Thr Val Trp Lys Ala Ile Thr Cys Asn Ala Trp Gly Asn Thr
            260                 265                 270
Tyr Phe His Ala Thr Cys Asn Arg Gly Glu Arg Thr Lys Gly Tyr Cys
        275                 280                 285
Arg Cys Asn Asp Asp Gln Val Pro Thr Tyr Phe Asp Tyr Val Pro Gln
    290                 295                 300
Tyr Leu Arg Trp Phe Glu Glu Trp Ala Glu Asp Phe Cys Arg Lys Lys
305                 310                 315                 320
Asn Lys Lys Ile Lys Asp Val Lys Arg Asn Cys Arg Gly Lys Asp Lys
                325                 330                 335
Glu Asp Lys Asp Arg Tyr Cys Ser Arg Asn Gly Tyr Asp Cys Glu Lys
            340                 345                 350
Thr Lys Arg Ala Ile Gly Lys Leu Arg Tyr Gly Lys Gln Cys Ile Ser
        355                 360                 365
Cys Leu Tyr Ala Cys Asn Pro Tyr Val Asp Trp Ile Asn Asn Gln Lys
    370                 375                 380
Glu Gln Phe Asp Lys Gln Lys Lys Lys Tyr Asp Glu Glu Ile Lys Lys
385                 390                 395                 400
Tyr Glu Asn Gly Ala Ser Gly Gly Ser Arg Gln Lys Arg Asp Ala Gly
                405                 410                 415
Gly Thr Thr Thr Thr Asn Tyr Asp Gly Tyr Glu Lys Lys Phe Tyr Asp
            420                 425                 430
Glu Leu Asn Lys Ser Glu Tyr Arg Thr Val Asp Lys Phe Leu Glu Lys
        435                 440                 445
Leu Ser Asn Glu Glu Ile Cys Thr Lys Val Lys Asp Glu Glu Gly Gly
    450                 455                 460
Thr Ile Asp Phe Lys Asn Val Asn Ser Asp Ser Thr Ser Gly Ala Ser
465                 470                 475                 480
Gly Thr Asn Val Glu Ser Gln Gly Thr Phe Tyr Arg Ser Lys Tyr Cys
                485                 490                 495
Gln Pro Cys Pro Tyr Cys Gly Val Lys Lys Val Asn Asn Gly Gly Ser
            500                 505                 510
Ser Asn Glu Trp Glu Glu Lys Asn Asn Gly Lys Cys Lys Ser Gly Lys
        515                 520                 525
Leu Tyr Glu Pro Lys Pro Asp Lys Glu Gly Thr Thr Ile Thr Ile Leu
    530                 535                 540
Lys Ser Gly Lys Gly His Asp Asp Ile Glu Glu Lys Leu Asn Lys Phe
545                 550                 555                 560
Cys Asp Glu Lys Asn Gly Asp Thr Ile Asn Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Thr
                565                 570                 575
Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Asn Ser Gly Arg Gln Glu Leu Tyr Glu Glu
            580                 585                 590
Trp Lys Cys Tyr Lys Gly Glu Asp Val Val Lys Val Gly His Asp Glu
        595                 600                 605
Asp Asp Glu Glu Asp Tyr Glu Asn Val Lys Asn Ala Gly Gly Leu Cys
    610                 615                 620
Ile Leu Lys Asn Gln Lys Lys Asn Lys Glu Glu Gly Gly Asn Thr Ser
625                 630                 635                 640
Glu Lys Glu Pro Asp Glu Ile Gln Lys Thr Phe Asn Pro Phe Phe Tyr
                645                 650                 655
Tyr Trp Val Ala His Met Leu Lys Asp Ser Ile His Trp Lys Lys Lys
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660 665 670
Leu Gln Arg Cys Leu Gln Asn Gly Asn Arg Ile Lys Cys Gly Asn Asn
675 680 685
Lys Cys Asn Asn Asp Cys Glu Cys Phe Lys Arg Trp Ile Thr Gln Lys
690 695 700
Lys Asp Glu Trp Gly Lys Ile Val Gln His Phe Lys Thr Gln Asn Ile
705 710 715 720
Lys Gly Arg Gly Gly Ser Asp Asn Thr Ala Glu Leu Ile Pro Phe Asp
725 730 735
His Asp Tyr Val Leu Gln Tyr Asn Leu Gln Glu Glu Phe Leu Lys Gly
740 745 750
Asp Ser Glu Asp Ala Ser Glu Glu Lys Ser Glu Asn Ser Leu Asp Ala
755 760 765
Glu Glu Ala Glu Glu Leu Lys His Leu Arg Glu Ile Ile Glu Ser Glu
770 775 780
Asp Asn Asn Gln Glu Ala Ser Val Gly Gly Gly Val Thr Glu Gln Lys
785 790 795 800
Asn Ile Met Asp Lys Leu Leu Asn Tyr Glu Lys Asp Glu Ala Asp Leu
805 810 815
Cys Leu Glu Ile His Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu Glu Lys Glu Lys Gly Asp
820 825 830
Gly Asn Glu Cys Ile Glu Glu Gly Glu Asn Phe Arg Tyr Asn Pro Cys
835 840 845
Ser Gly Glu Ser Gly Asn Lys Arg Tyr Pro Val Leu Ala Asn Lys Val
850 855 860
Ala Tyr Gln Met His His Lys Ala Lys Thr Gln Leu Ala Ser Arg Ala
865 870 875 880
Gly Arg Ser Ala Leu Arg Gly Asp Ile Ser Leu Ala Gln Phe Lys Asn
885 890 895
Gly Arg Asn Gly Ser Thr Leu Lys Gly Gln Ile Cys Lys Ile Asn Glu
900 905 910
Asn Tyr Ser Asn Asp Ser Arg Gly Asn Ser Gly Gly Pro Cys Thr Gly
915 920 925
Lys Asp Gly Asp His Gly Gly Val Arg Met Arg Ile Gly Thr Glu Trp
930 935 940
Ser Asn Ile Glu Gly Lys Lys Gln Thr Ser Tyr Lys Asn Val Phe Leu
945 950 955 960
Pro Pro Arg Arg Glu His Met Cys Thr Ser Asn Leu Glu Asn Leu Asp
965 970 975
Val Gly Ser Val Thr Lys Asn Asp Lys Ala Ser His Ser Leu Leu Gly
980 985 990
Asp Val Gln Leu Ala Ala Lys Thr Asp Ala Ala Glu Ile Ile Lys Arg
995 1000 1005
Tyr Lys Asp Gln Asn Asn Ile Gln Leu Thr Asp Pro Ile Gln Gln Lys
1010 1015 1020
Asp Gln Glu Ala Met Cys Arg Ala Val Arg Tyr Ser Phe Ala Asp Leu
1025 1030 1035 1040
Gly Asp Ile Ile Arg Gly Arg Asp Met Trp Asp Glu Asp Lys Ser Ser
1045 1050 1055
Thr Asp Met Glu Thr Arg Leu Ile Thr Val Phe Lys Asn Ile Lys Glu
1060 1065 1070
Lys His Asp Gly Ile Lys Asp Asn Pro Lys Tyr Thr Gly Asp Glu Ser
1075 1080 1085
Lys Lys Pro Ala Tyr Lys Lys Leu Arg Ala Asp Trp Trp Glu Ala Asn
1090 1095 1100
Arg His Gln Val Trp Arg Ala Met Lys Cys Ala Thr Lys Gly Ile Ile
1105 1110 1115 1120
Cys Pro Gly Met Pro Val Asp Asp Tyr Ile Pro Gln Arg Leu Arg Trp
1125 1130 1135
Met Thr Glu Trp Ala Glu Trp Tyr Cys Lys Ala Gln Ser Gln Glu Tyr
1140 1145 1150
Asp Lys Leu Lys Lys Ile Cys Ala Asp Cys Met Ser Lys Gly Asp Gly
1155 1160 1165
Lys Cys Thr Gln Gly Asp Val Asp Cys Gly Lys Cys Lys Ala Ala Cys
1170 1175 1180

Asp Lys Tyr Lys Glu Glu Ile Glu Lys Trp Asn Glu Gln Trp Arg Lys
1185 1190 1195 1200
Ile Ser Asp Lys Tyr Asn Leu Leu Tyr Leu Gln Ala Lys Thr Thr Ser
1205 1210 1215
Thr Asn Pro Gly Arg Thr Val Leu Gly Asp Asp Asp Pro Asp Tyr Gln
1220 1225 1230
Gln Met Val Asp Phe Leu Thr Pro Ile His Lys Ala Ser Ile Ala Ala
1235 1240 1245
Arg Val Leu Val Lys Arg Ala Ala Gly Ser Pro Thr Glu Ile Ala Ala
1250 1255 1260
Ala Ala Pro Ile Thr Pro Tyr Ser Thr Ala Ala Gly Tyr Ile His Gln
1265 1270 1275 1280
Glu Ile Gly Tyr Gly Gly Cys Gln Glu Gln Thr Gln Phe Cys Glu Lys
1285 1290 1295
Lys His Gly Ala Thr Ser Thr Ser Thr Thr Lys Glu Asn Lys Glu Tyr
1300 1305 1310
Thr Phe Lys Gln Pro Pro Pro Glu Tyr Ala Thr Ala Cys Asp Cys Ile
1315 1320 1325
Asn Arg Ser Gln Thr Glu Glu Pro Lys Lys Lys Glu Glu Asn Val Glu
1330 1335 1340
Ser Ala Cys Lys Ile Val Glu Lys Ile Leu Glu Gly Lys Asn Gly Arg
1345 1350 1355 1360
Thr Thr Val Gly Glu Cys Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Tyr Pro Asp Trp Asp
1365 1370 1375
Cys Lys Asn Asn Ile Asp Ile Ser His Asp Gly Ala Cys Met Pro Pro
1380 1385 1390
Arg Arg Gln Lys Leu Cys Leu Tyr Tyr Ile Ala His Glu Ser Gln Thr
1395 1400 1405
Glu Asn Ile Lys Thr Asp Asp Asn Leu Lys Asp Ala Phe Ile Lys Thr
1410 1415 1420
Ala Ala Ala Glu Thr Phe Leu Ser Trp Gln Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Lys Asn
1425 1430 1435 1440
Asp Ser Glu Ala Lys Ile Leu Asp Arg Gly Leu Ile Pro Ser Gln Phe
1445 1450 1455
Leu Arg Ser Met Met Tyr Thr Phe Gly Asp Tyr Arg Asp Ile Cys Leu
1460 1465 1470
Asn Thr Asp Ile Ser Lys Lys Gln Asn Asp Val Ala Lys Ala Lys Asp
1475 1480 1485
Lys Ile Gly Lys Phe Phe Ser Lys Asp Gly Ser Lys Ser Pro Ser Gly
1490 1495 1500
Leu Ser Arg Gln Glu Trp Trp Lys Thr Asn Gly Pro Glu Ile Trp Lys
1505 1510 1515 1520
Gly Met Leu Cys Ala Leu Thr Lys Tyr Val Thr Asp Thr Asp Asn Lys
1525 1530 1535
Arg Lys Ile Lys Asn Asp Tyr Ser Tyr Asp Lys Val Asn Gln Ser Gln
1540 1545 1550
Asn Gly Asn Pro Ser Leu Glu Glu Phe Ala Ala Lys Pro Gln Phe Leu
1555 1560 1565
Arg Trp Met Ile Glu Trp Gly Glu Glu Phe Cys Ala Glu Arg Gln Lys
1570 1575 1580
Lys Glu Asn Ile Ile Lys Asp Ala Cys Asn Glu Ile Asn Ser Thr Gln
1585 1590 1595 1600
Gln Cys Asn Asp Ala Lys His Arg Cys Asn Gln Ala Cys Arg Ala Tyr
1605 1610 1615
Gln Glu Tyr Val Glu Asn Lys Lys Lys Glu Phe Ser Gly Gln Thr Asn
1620 1625 1630
Asn Phe Val Leu Lys Ala Asn Val Gln Pro Gln Asp Pro Glu Tyr Lys
1635 1640 1645
Gly Tyr Glu Tyr Lys Asp Gly Val Gln Pro Ile Gln Gly Asn Glu Tyr
1650 1655 1660
Leu Leu Gln Lys Cys Asp Asn Asn Lys Cys Ser Cys Met Asp Gly Asn
1665 1670 1675 1680
Val Leu Ser Val Ser Pro Lys Glu Lys Pro Phe Gly Lys Tyr Ala His
1685 1690 1695
Lys Tyr Pro Glu Lys Cys Asp Cys Tyr Gln Gly Lys His Val Pro Ser

1700 1705 1710
Ile Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Val Gln Pro Gln Pro Glu Ala Pro Thr
1715 1720 1725
Val Thr Val Asp Val Cys Ser Ile Val Lys Thr Leu Phe Lys Asp Thr
1730 1735 1740
Asn Asn Phe Ser Asp Ala Cys Gly Leu Lys Tyr Gly Lys Thr Ala Pro
1745 1750 1755 1760
Ser Ser Trp Lys Cys Ile Pro Ser Asp Thr Lys Ser Gly Ala Gly Ala
1765 1770 1775
Thr Thr Gly Lys Ser Gly Ser Asp Ser Gly Ser Ile Cys Ile Pro Pro
1780 1785 1790
Arg Arg Arg Arg Leu Tyr Val Gly Lys Leu Gln Glu Trp Ala Thr Ala
1795 1800 1805
Leu Pro Gln Gly Glu Gly Ala Ala Pro Ser His Ser Arg Ala Asp Asp
1810 1815 1820
Leu Arg Asn Ala Phe Ile Gln Ser Ala Ala Ile Glu Thr Phe Phe Leu
1825 1830 1835 1840
Trp Asp Arg Tyr Lys Glu Glu Lys Lys Pro Gln Gly Asp Gly Ser Gln
1845 1850 1855
Gln Ala Leu Ser Gln Leu Thr Ser Thr Tyr Ser Asp Asp Glu Glu Asp
1860 1865 1870
Pro Pro Asp Lys Leu Leu Gln Asn Gly Lys Ile Pro Pro Asp Phe Leu
1875 1880 1885
Arg Leu Met Phe Tyr Thr Leu Gly Asp Tyr Arg Asp Ile Leu Val His
1890 1895 1900
Gly Gly Asn Thr Ser Asp Ser Gly Asn Thr Asn Gly Ser Asn Asn Asn
1905 1910 1915 1920
Asn Ile Val Leu Glu Ala Ser Gly Asn Lys Glu Asp Met Gln Lys Ile
1925 1930 1935
Gln Glu Lys Ile Glu Gln Ile Leu Pro Lys Asn Gly Gly Thr Pro Leu
1940 1945 1950
Val Pro Lys Ser Ser Ala Gln Thr Pro Asp Lys Trp Trp Asn Glu His
1955 1960 1965
Ala Glu Ser Ile Trp Lys Gly Met Ile Cys Ala Leu Thr Tyr Thr Glu
1970 1975 1980
Lys Asn Pro Asp Thr Ser Ala Arg Gly Asp Glu Asn Lys Ile Glu Lys
1985 1990 1995 2000
Asp Asp Glu Val Tyr Glu Lys Phe Phe Gly Ser Thr Ala Asp Lys His
2005 2010 2015
Gly Thr Ala Ser Thr Pro Thr Gly Thr Tyr Lys Thr Gln Tyr Asp Tyr
2020 2025 2030
Glu Lys Val Lys Leu Glu Asp Thr Ser Gly Ala Lys Thr Pro Ser Ala
2035 2040 2045
Ser Ser Asp Thr Pro Leu Leu Ser Asp Phe Val Leu Arg Pro Pro Tyr
2050 2055 2060
Phe Arg Tyr Leu Glu Glu Trp Gly Gln Asn Phe Cys Lys Lys Arg Lys
2065 2070 2075 2080
His Lys Leu Ala Gln Ile Lys His Glu Cys Lys Val Glu Glu Asn Gly
2085 2090 2095
Gly Gly Ser Arg Arg Gly Gly Ile Thr Arg Gln Tyr Ser Gly Asp Gly
2100 2105 2110
Glu Ala Cys Asn Glu Met Leu Pro Lys Asn Asp Gly Thr Val Pro Asp
2115 2120 2125
Leu Glu Lys Pro Ser Cys Ala Lys Pro Cys Ser Ser Tyr Arg Lys Trp
2130 2135 2140
Ile Glu Ser Lys Gly Lys Glu Phe Glu Lys Gln Glu Lys Ala Tyr Glu
2145 2150 2155 2160
Gln Gln Lys Asp Lys Cys Val Asn Gly Ser Asn Lys His Asp Asn Gly
2165 2170 2175
Phe Cys Glu Thr Leu Thr Thr Ser Ser Lys Ala Lys Asp Phe Leu Lys
2180 2185 2190
Thr Leu Gly Pro Cys Lys Pro Asn Asn Val Glu Gly Lys Thr Ile Phe
2195 2200 2205
Asp Asp Asp Lys Thr Phe Lys His Thr Lys Asp Cys Asp Pro Cys Leu
2210 2215 2220

Lys Phe Ser Val Asn Cys Lys Lys Asp Glu Cys Asp Asn Ser Lys Gly
2225 2230 2235 2240
Thr Asp Cys Arg Asn Lys Asn Ser Ile Asp Ala Thr Asp Ile Glu Asn
2245 2250 2255
Gly Val Asp Ser Thr Val Leu Glu Met Arg Val Ser Ala Asp Ser Lys
2260 2265 2270
Ser Gly Phe Asn Gly Asp Gly Leu Glu Asn Ala Cys Arg Gly Ala Gly
2275 2280 2285
Ile Phe Glu Gly Ile Arg Lys Asp Glu Trp Lys Cys Arg Asn Val Cys
2290 2295 2300
Gly Tyr Val Val Cys Lys Pro Glu Asn Val Asn Gly Glu Ala Lys Gly
2305 2310 2315 2320
Lys His Ile Ile Gln Ile Arg Ala Leu Val Lys Arg Trp Val Glu Tyr
2325 2330 2335
Phe Phe Glu Asp Tyr Asn Lys Ile Lys His Lys Ile Ser His Arg Ile
2340 2345 2350
Lys Asn Gly Glu Ile Ser Pro Cys Ile Lys Asn Cys Val Glu Lys Trp
2355 2360 2365
Val Asp Gln Lys Arg Lys Glu Trp Lys Glu Ile Thr Glu Arg Phe Lys
2370 2375 2380
Asp Gln Tyr Lys Asn Asp Asn Ser Asp Asp Asp Asn Val Arg Ser Phe
2385 2390 2395 2400
Leu Glu Thr Leu Ile Pro Gln Ile Thr Asp Ala Asn Ala Lys Asn Lys
2405 2410 2415
Val Ile Lys Leu Ser Lys Phe Gly Asn Ser Cys Gly Cys Ser Ala Ser
2420 2425 2430
Ala Asn Glu Gln Asn Lys Asn Gly Glu Tyr Lys Asp Ala Ile Asp Cys
2435 2440 2445
Met Leu Lys Lys Leu Lys Asp Lys Ile Gly Glu Cys Glu Lys Lys His
2450 2455 2460
His Gln Thr Ser Asp Thr Glu Cys Ser Asp Thr Pro Gln Pro Gln Thr
2465 2470 2475 2480
Leu Glu Asp Glu Thr Leu Asp Asp Asp Ile Glu Thr Glu Glu Ala Lys
2485 2490 2495
Lys Asn Met Met Pro Lys Ile Cys Glu Asn Val Leu Lys Thr Ala Gln
2500 2505 2510
Gln Glu Asp Glu Gly Gly Cys Val Pro Ala Glu Asn Ser Glu Glu Pro
2515 2520 2525
Ala Ala Thr Asp Ser Gly Lys Glu Thr Pro Glu Gln Thr Pro Val Leu
2530 2535 2540
Lys Pro Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Pro Glu Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Gln
2545 2550 2555 2560
Glu Lys Ala Pro Ala Pro Ile Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro Pro Thr Pro Pro
2565 2570 2575
Thr Gln Leu Leu Asp Asn Pro His Val Leu Thr Ala Leu Val Thr Ser
2580 2585 2590
Thr Leu Ala Trp Ser Val Gly Ile Gly Phe Ala Thr Phe Thr Tyr Phe
2595 2600 2605
Tyr Leu Lys Lys Lys Thr Lys Ser Ser Val Gly Asn Leu Phe Gln Ile
2610 2615 2620
Leu Gln Ile Pro Lys Ser Asp Tyr Asp Ile Pro Thr Lys Leu Ser Pro
2625 2630 2635 2640
Asn Arg Tyr Ile Pro Tyr Thr Ser Gly Lys Tyr Arg Gly Lys Arg Tyr
2645 2650 2655
Ile Tyr Leu Glu Gly Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Ser Gly Tyr Thr Asp His
2660 2665 2670
Tyr Ser Asp Ile Thr Ser Ser Glu Ser Glu Tyr Glu Glu Met Asp Ile
2675 2680 2685
Asn Asp Ile Tyr Val Pro Gly Ser Pro Lys Tyr Lys Thr Leu Ile Glu
2690 2695 2700
Val Val Leu Glu Pro Ser Gly Asn Asn Thr Thr Ala Ser Gly Asn Asn
2705 2710 2715 2720
Thr Thr Ala Ser Gly Asn Asn Thr Thr Ala Ser Gly Lys Asn Thr Pro
2725 2730 2735
Ser Asp Thr Gln Asn Asp Ile Gln Asn Asp Gly Ile Pro Ser Ser Lys

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                2740                2745                2750
Ile Thr Asp Asn Glu Trp Asn Gln Leu Lys Asp Glu Phe Ile Ser Gln
        2755                2760                2765
Tyr Leu Gln Ser Glu Pro Asn Thr Glu Pro Asn Met Leu Gly Tyr Asn
    2770                2775                2780
Val Asp Asn Asn Thr His Pro Thr Thr Ser His His Asn Val Glu Glu
2785                2790                2795                2800
Lys Pro Phe Ile Met Ser Ile His Asp Arg Asn Leu Phe Ser Gly Glu
                2805                2810                2815
Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asp Met Phe Asn Ser Gly Asn Asn Pro Ile Asn Ile
            2820                2825                2830
Ser Asp Ser Thr Asn Ser Met Asp Ser Leu Thr Ser Asn Asn His Ser
        2835                2840                2845
Pro Tyr Asn Asp Lys Asn Asp Leu Tyr Ser Gly Ile Asp Leu Ile Asn
    2850                2855                2860
Asp Ala Leu Ser Gly Asn His Ile Asp Ile Tyr Asp Glu Met Leu Lys
2865                2870                2875                2880
Arg Lys Glu Asn Glu Leu Phe Gly Thr Lys His His Thr Lys His Thr
                2885                2890                2895
Asn Thr Tyr Asn Val Ala Lys Pro Ala Arg Asp Asp Pro Ile Thr Asn
            2900                2905                2910
Gln Ile Asn Leu Phe His Lys Trp Leu Asp Arg His Arg Asp Met Cys
        2915                2920                2925
Glu Lys Trp Lys Asn Asn His Glu Arg Leu Pro Lys Leu Lys Glu Leu
    2930                2935                2940
Trp Glu Asn Glu Thr His Ser Gly Asp Ile Asn Ser Gly Ile Pro Ser
2945                2950                2955                2960
Gly Asn His Val Leu Asn Thr Asp Val Ser Ile Gln Ile Asp Met Asp
                2965                2970                2975
Asn Pro Lys Thr Lys Asn Glu Ile Thr Asn Met Asp Thr Asn Pro Asp
            2980                2985                2990
Lys Ser Thr Met Asp Thr Ile Leu Asp Asp Leu Glu Lys Tyr Asn Glu
        2995                3000                3005
Pro Tyr Tyr Tyr Asp Phe Tyr Glu Asp Asp Ile Ile Tyr His Asp Val
    3010                3015                3020
Asp Val Glu Lys Ser Ser Met Asp Asp Ile Tyr Val Asp His Asn Asn
3025                3030                3035                3040
Val Thr Asn Asn Asn Met Asp Val Pro Thr Lys Met His Ile Glu Met
                3045                3050                3055
Asn Ile Val Asn
            3060
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 7295 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

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TAGCGTTTTT TTTCCCCAGA TCACATATAG TACGACTAAG AAACAAAATA ACATCATAAC  180
AAACATAGTG ATTATCAATA CATGATATTA CCACATAATA TAAAGTATTA AATAATATTA  240
TTGCATGTTA GTGATAACTA CTATATCATA TACACCACTA CTAACTATCA CTACATAGTA  300
ACAGTAGTAG TCACAATCAT AGCATCATGG TAATATAGAT TTTCATTTCA TATCTTCCTT  360
ATTGTTTGTT ATACATACAC TATTAATATG TATTTATGTT ATAATGGTAG ACTATGTTAA  420
CAATGTATGA ATGACCATCA TAAATTAATA ACAGACGCAT CAAAACAGTG TATATGTGTG  480
CATTTATGAC ATAATGTAGT CGGGAAGCAT ACAAAAATGG AGCCAGGAGG TAGCGGTGGT  540
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ATGGCAGCAA AATACGAAGG AAACTCAATA AATACACATT ATACACAACA TCAACGAACT 1080
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 2182 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: N-terminal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

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Gly Lys Gly Lys Lys Asp Thr Ser Glu Tyr Ile Tyr Val Ser Asp Ala
            20                  25                  30
Lys Asp Leu Leu Asp Arg Val Gly Glu Lys Val Tyr Glu Glu Lys Val
        35                  40                  45
Lys Asn Gly Asp Ala Lys Lys Tyr Ile Glu Ala Leu Lys Gly Asn Leu
    50                  55                  60
Asn Thr Ala Asn Gly Arg Ser Ser Glu Thr Ala Ser Ser Ile Glu Thr
65                  70                  75                  80
Cys Thr Leu Val Lys Glu Tyr Tyr Glu Arg Val Asn Gly Asp Gly Lys
                85                  90                  95
Arg His Pro Cys Arg Lys Asp Ala Lys Asn Glu Asp Val Asn Arg Phe
            100                 105                 110
Ser Asp Thr Leu Gly Gly Gln Cys Thr Tyr Asn Arg Ile Lys Asp Ser
        115                 120                 125
Gln Gln Gly Asp Asn Lys Val Gly Ala Cys Ala Pro Tyr Arg Arg Leu
    130                 135                 140
His Leu Cys Asp Tyr Asn Leu Glu Ser Ile Asp Thr Thr Ser Thr Thr
145                 150                 155                 160
His Lys Leu Leu Leu Glu Val Cys Met Ala Ala Lys Tyr Glu Gly Asn
                165                 170                 175
Ser Ile Asn Thr His Tyr Thr Gln His Gln Arg Thr Asn Glu Asp Ser
            180                 185                 190
Ala Ser Gln Leu Cys Thr Val Leu Ala Arg Ser Phe Ala Asp Ile Gly
        195                 200                 205
Asp Ile Val Arg Gly Lys Asp Leu Tyr Leu Gly Tyr Asp Asn Lys Glu
    210                 215                 220
Lys Glu Gln Arg Lys Lys Leu Glu Gln Lys Leu Lys Asp Ile Phe Lys
225                 230                 235                 240
Lys Ile His Lys Asp Val Met Lys Thr Asn Gly Ala Gln Glu Arg Tyr
                245                 250                 255
Ile Asp Asp Ala Lys Gly Gly Asp Phe Phe Gln Leu Arg Glu Asp Trp
            260                 265                 270
Trp Thr Ser Asn Arg Glu Thr Val Trp Lys Ala Leu Ile Cys His Ala
        275                 280                 285
Pro Lys Glu Ala Asn Tyr Phe Ile Lys Thr Ala Cys Asn Val Gly Lys
    290                 295                 300
Gly Thr Asn Gly Gln Cys His Cys Ile Gly Gly Asp Val Pro Thr Tyr
305                 310                 315                 320
Phe Asp Tyr Val Pro Gln Tyr Leu Arg Trp Phe Glu Glu Trp Ala Glu
                325                 330                 335
Asp Phe Cys Arg Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Leu Glu Asn Leu Gln Lys Gln
            340                 345                 350
Cys Arg Asp Tyr Glu Gln Asn Leu Tyr Cys Ser Gly Asn Gly Tyr Asp
        355                 360                 365
Cys Thr Lys Thr Ile Tyr Lys Lys Gly Lys Leu Val Ile Gly Glu His
    370                 375                 380
Cys Thr Asn Cys Ser Val Trp Cys Arg Met Tyr Glu Thr Trp Ile Asp
385                 390                 395                 400
Asn Gln Lys Lys Glu Phe Leu Lys Gln Lys Arg Lys Tyr Glu Thr Glu
                405                 410                 415
Ile Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Pro Lys Arg Thr Lys Arg Ala
            420                 425                 430
Ala Arg Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Asp Asp Asn Gly Tyr Glu Ser Lys Phe
        435                 440                 445
Tyr Lys Lys Leu Lys Glu Val Gly Tyr Gln Asp Val Asp Lys Phe Leu
    450                 455                 460
Lys Ile Leu Asn Lys Glu Gly Ile Cys Gln Lys Gln Pro Gln Val Gly
465                 470                 475                 480
Asn Glu Lys Ala Asp Asn Val Asp Phe Thr Asn Glu Lys Tyr Val Lys
                485                 490                 495
Thr Phe Ser Arg Thr Glu Ile Cys Glu Pro Cys Pro Trp Cys Gly Leu
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                500                 505                 510
Glu Lys Gly Gly Pro Pro Trp Lys Val Lys Gly Asp Lys Thr Cys Gly
            515                 520                 525
Ser Ala Lys Thr Lys Thr Tyr Asp Pro Lys Asn Ile Thr Asp Ile Pro
        530                 535                 540
Val Leu Tyr Pro Asp Lys Ser Gln Gln Asn Ile Leu Lys Lys Tyr Lys
545                 550                 555                 560
Asn Phe Cys Glu Lys Gly Ala Pro Gly Gly Gly Gln Ile Lys Lys Trp
                565                 570                 575
Gln Cys Tyr Tyr Asp Glu His Arg Pro Ser Ser Lys Asn Asn Asn Asn
            580                 585                 590
Cys Val Glu Gly Thr Trp Asp Lys Phe Thr Gln Gly Lys Gln Thr Val
        595                 600                 605
Lys Ser Tyr Asn Val Phe Phe Trp Asp Trp Val His Asp Met Leu His
    610                 615                 620
Asp Ser Val Glu Trp Lys Thr Glu Leu Ser Lys Cys Ile Asn Asn Asn
625                 630                 635                 640
Thr Asn Gly Asn Thr Cys Arg Asn Asn Asn Lys Cys Lys Thr Asp Cys
                645                 650                 655
Gly Cys Phe Gln Lys Trp Val Glu Lys Lys Gln Gln Glu Trp Met Ala
            660                 665                 670
Ile Lys Asp His Phe Gly Lys Gln Thr Asp Ile Val Gln Gln Lys Gly
        675                 680                 685
Leu Ile Val Phe Ser Pro Tyr Gly Val Leu Asp Leu Val Leu Lys Gly
    690                 695                 700
Gly Asn Leu Leu Gln Asn Ile Lys Asp Val His Gly Asp Thr Asp Asp
705                 710                 715                 720
Ile Lys His Ile Lys Lys Leu Leu Asp Glu Glu Asp Ala Val Ala Val
                725                 730                 735
Val Leu Gly Gly Lys Asp Asn Thr Thr Ile Asp Lys Leu Leu Gln His
            740                 745                 750
Glu Lys Glu Gln Ala Glu Gln Cys Lys Gln Lys Gln Glu Glu Cys Glu
        755                 760                 765
Lys Lys Ala Gln Gln Glu Ser Arg Gly Arg Ser Ala Glu Thr Arg Glu
    770                 775                 780
Asp Glu Arg Thr Gln Gln Pro Ala Asp Ser Ala Gly Glu Val Glu Glu
785                 790                 795                 800
Glu Glu Asp Asp Asp Asp Tyr Asp Glu Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Asp Val
                805                 810                 815
Val Gln Glu Glu Glu Glu Gly Lys Glu Glu Gly Thr Val Thr Glu Val
            820                 825                 830
Thr Glu Val Thr Glu Val Val Glu Glu Thr Val Thr Glu Gln Glu Gly
        835                 840                 845
Val Lys Pro Cys Asp Ile Val Gly Lys Leu Phe Glu Asp Asp Lys Ser
    850                 855                 860
Leu Lys Glu Ala Cys Gly Leu Lys Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Lys Glu Lys
865                 870                 875                 880
Phe Pro Asn Trp Lys Cys Val Thr Pro Ser Gly Val Ser Thr Ala Thr
                885                 890                 895
Ser Gly Lys Asp Gly Ala Ile Cys Val Pro Pro Arg Arg Arg Arg Leu
            900                 905                 910
Tyr Val Gly Gly Leu Ser Gln Trp Ala Ser Arg Gly Gly Asp Glu Thr
        915                 920                 925
Thr Glu Val Ser Ser Glu Ala Thr Ser Ala Pro Ser Gln Ser Glu Ser
    930                 935                 940
Glu Lys Leu Arg Thr Ala Phe Ile Glu Ser Ala Ala Ile Glu Thr Phe
945                 950                 955                 960
Phe Leu Trp His Lys Tyr Lys Glu Glu Lys Lys Pro Pro Ala Thr Gln
                965                 970                 975
Asp Gly Ala Gly Leu Gly Val Ser Leu Pro Glu Pro Ser Pro Pro Gly
            980                 985                 990
Glu Asp Pro Gln Thr Gln Leu Gln Gln Thr Gly Val Ile Pro Pro Asp
        995                 1000                1005
Phe Leu Arg Gln Met Phe Tyr Thr Leu Ala Asp Tyr Lys Asp Ile Leu
    1010                1015                1020
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Tyr Ser Gly Ser Asn Asp Thr Ser Asp Thr Thr Gly Lys Gln Thr Pro
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Ser Thr Glu Gln Glu Lys Glu Lys Met Lys Gln Ile Gln Ala Lys Ile
1060 1065 1070
Lys Lys Ile Leu Asn Gly Ala Thr Ser Gly Val Pro Pro Val Thr Lys
1075 1080 1085
Asn Ser Val Lys Thr Pro Gln Gln Thr Trp Trp Glu Asn Ile Ala Lys
1090 1095 1100
Asp Ile Trp Asn Ala Met Val Cys Ala Leu Thr Tyr Lys Glu Asn Asp
1105 1110 1115 1120
Ala Arg Gly Thr Ser Ala Lys Ile Glu Gln Asn Lys Asp Leu Lys Lys
1125 1130 1135
Ala Leu Trp Asp Glu Ala Asn Lys Asn Thr Pro Ile Glu Lys Tyr Gln
1140 1145 1150
Tyr Thr Asn Val Lys Leu Glu Asp Glu Ser Gly Ala Lys Ser Asn Asp
1155 1160 1165
Thr Ile Gln Pro Pro Thr Leu Lys Asn Phe Val Glu Ile Pro Thr Phe
1170 1175 1180
Phe Arg Trp Leu His Glu Trp Gly Asn Ser Phe Cys Phe Glu Arg Ala
1185 1190 1195 1200
Lys Arg Leu Ala Gln Ile Lys His Glu Cys Met Asp Glu Asp Gly Glu
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Lys Gln Tyr Ser Gly Asp Gly Glu Tyr Cys Glu Glu Ile Phe Ser Lys
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Gln Tyr Asn Val Leu Gln Asp Leu Ser Ser Ser Cys Ala Lys Pro Cys
1235 1240 1245
Arg Leu Tyr Lys Thr Trp Ile Glu Lys Lys Lys Thr Glu Tyr Glu Lys
1250 1255 1260
Gln Gln Lys Ala Tyr Glu Gln Gln Lys Ser Asn Tyr Glu Asn Glu Gln
1265 1270 1275 1280
Lys Asp Lys Cys Gln Thr Gln Ser Asn Asn Asn Ala Asn Glu Phe Ser
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Arg Thr Leu Gly Ala Ser Pro Thr Ala Ala Glu Phe Leu Gln Lys Leu
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Ile Asp Phe Lys Asn Pro Asp Lys Thr Phe Lys Glu Ala His Ser Cys
1330 1335 1340
Asp Pro Cys Pro Ile Thr Gly Val Lys Cys Gln Asn Gly His Cys Val
1345 1350 1355 1360
Gly Ser Ala Asn Gly Lys Glu Cys Lys Asn Asn Lys Ile Thr Ala Glu
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Asp Ile Lys Asn Lys Thr Asp Pro Asn Gly Asn Ile Glu Met Val Val
1380 1385 1390
Ser Asp Asp Ser Thr Asn Thr Phe Glu His Leu Gly Asp Cys Lys Ser
1395 1400 1405
Ser Gly Ile Phe Lys Gly Ile Arg Lys Asp Glu Trp Lys Cys Ala Asn
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Trp Leu Glu Tyr Phe Leu Glu Asp Tyr Asn Arg Ile Arg Lys Lys Ile
1460 1465 1470
Lys Leu Cys Thr Lys Lys Glu Asp Gly Cys Lys Cys Ile Lys Gly Cys
1475 1480 1485
Ile Glu Lys Trp Val Gln Glu Lys Thr Lys Glu Trp Gln Lys Ile Asn
1490 1495 1500
Asp Thr Tyr Leu Glu Gln Tyr Lys Asn Asp Asp Gly Asn Thr Leu Thr
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Asn Phe Leu Glu Gln Phe Gln Tyr Arg Thr Glu Phe Lys Asn Ala Ile
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Lys Pro Cys Asp Gly Leu Asp Gln Phe Lys Thr Ser Cys Gly Leu Asn

1540 1545 1550
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Leu Leu Asn Lys Leu Gln Lys Lys Ile Ser Glu Cys Lys Glu Gln His
1570 1575 1580
Ser Gly Gln Thr Gln Thr Pro Cys Asp Asn Ser Ser Leu Ser Gly Lys
1585 1590 1595 1600
Glu Ser Thr Leu Val Glu Asp Val Asp Asp Tyr Glu Glu Gln Asn Pro
1605 1610 1615
Glu Asn Lys Val Glu Gln Pro Lys Phe Cys Pro Asp Met Lys Glu Pro
1620 1625 1630
Lys Lys Glu Asn Asp Glu Glu Val Gly Thr Cys Gly Gly Asp Glu Glu
1635 1640 1645
Lys Lys Lys Val Glu Asp Ser Val Ile Glu Gln Lys Glu Glu Glu Ala
1650 1655 1660
Ala Ser Ala Pro Glu Glu Ser Pro Pro Leu Thr Pro Glu Ala Pro Lys
1665 1670 1675 1680
Lys Glu Glu Asn Val Val Pro Lys Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Lys Lys Arg
1685 1690 1695
Arg Ile Lys Thr Arg Asn Val Leu Asp His Pro Ala Val Ile Pro Ala
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Leu Met Ser Ser Thr Ile Met Trp Ser Ile Gly Ile Gly Phe Ala Ala
1715 1720 1725
Phe Thr Tyr Phe Tyr Leu Lys Lys Lys Thr Lys Ser Ser Val Gly Asn
1730 1735 1740
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1745 1750 1755 1760
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Gly Lys Thr Tyr Ile Tyr Met Glu Gly Asp Ser Ser Gly Asp Glu Lys
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Tyr Ala Phe Met Ser Asp Thr Thr Asp Ile Thr Ser Ser Glu Ser Glu
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1825 1830 1835 1840
Gln Asn Asp Ile His Asn Asp Ile Pro Ser Asp Ile Pro Asn Ser Asp
1845 1850 1855
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1860 1865 1870
Phe Ile Ser Asn Met Leu Gln Asn Thr Gln Asn Thr Glu Pro Asn Ile
1875 1880 1885
Leu His Asp Asn Val Asp Asn Asn Thr His Pro Thr Met Ser Arg His
1890 1895 1900
Asn Met Asp Gln Lys Pro Phe Ile Met Ser Ile His Asp Arg Asn Leu
1905 1910 1915 1920
Phe Ser Gly Glu Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asp Met Phe Asn Ser Gly Asn Asn
1925 1930 1935
Pro Ile Asn Ile Ser Asp Ser Thr Asn Ser Met Asp Ser Leu Thr Ser
1940 1945 1950
Asn Asn His Ser Pro Tyr Asn Asp Lys Asn Asp Leu Tyr Ser Gly Ile
1955 1960 1965
Asp Leu Ile Asn Asp Ala Leu Ser Gly Asn His Ile Asp Ile Tyr Asp
1970 1975 1980
Glu Met Leu Lys Arg Lys Glu Asn Glu Leu Phe Gly Thr Gln His His
1985 1990 1995 2000
Pro Lys Asn Ile Thr Ser Asn Arg Val Val Thr Gln Thr Ser Ser Asp
2005 2010 2015
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2050 2055 2060

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2065 2070 2075 2080
Gln Ile Asp Met Asp Asn Pro Lys Thr Met Asn Glu Phe Thr Asn Met
2085 2090 2095
Asp Thr Asn Pro Asp Lys Ser Thr Met Asp Thr Ile Leu Asp Asp Leu
2100 2105 2110
Glu Lys Tyr Asn Glu Pro Tyr Tyr Tyr Asp Phe Tyr Lys His Asp Ile
2115 2120 2125
Tyr Tyr Asp Val Asn Asp Asp Lys Ala Ser Glu Asp His Ile Asn Met
2130 2135 2140
Asp His Asn Lys Met Asp Asn Asn Asn Ser Asp Val Pro Thr Asn Val
2145 2150 2155 2160
Gln Ile Glu Met Asn Val Ile Asn Asn Gln Glu Leu Leu Gln Asn Glu
2165 2170 2175
Tyr Pro Ile Ser His Met
2180

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE:
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

ATCGATCAGC TGGGAAGAAA TACTTCATCT 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE:
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

ATCGATGGGC CCCGAAGTTT GTTCATTATT 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE:

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

TCTCGTCAGC TGACGATCTC TAGTGCTATT 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE:
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

ACGAGTGGGC CCTGTCACAA CTTCCTGAGT 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 17 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE:
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

AGACCTCAAT TTCTAAG 17

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE:
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:

AATCGCGAGC ATCATCTG 18

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE:
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:

CCRAGRAGRC AARAAYTATG 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE:
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:

CCAWCKKARR AATTGWGG 18

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 291 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:

Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa
1 5 10 15
Xaa Xaa Xaa Val Cys Ile Pro Asp Arg Arg Tyr Gln Leu Cys Met Lys
20 25 30
Glu Leu Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
35 40 45
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
50 55 60
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
65 70 75 80
Xaa Asp Phe Cys Lys Asp Ile Arg Trp Ser Leu Gly Asp Phe Gly Asp
85 90 95
Ile Ile Met Gly Thr Asp Met Glu Gly Ile Gly Tyr Ser Lys Xaa Xaa
100 105 110
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Thr Asp Glu Lys Ala Gln Gln
115 120 125
Arg Arg Lys Gln Trp Trp Asn Glu Ser Lys Ala Gln Ile Trp Thr Ala
130 135 140

Met Met Tyr Ser Val Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
145 150 155 160
Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Glu Pro Gln Ile Tyr Arg Trp
165 170 175
Ile Arg Glu Trp Gly Arg Asp Tyr Val Ser Glu Leu Pro Thr Glu Val
180 185 190
Gln Lys Leu Lys Glu Lys Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
195 200 205
Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Val Pro Pro Cys Gln Asn Ala Cys Lys Ser Tyr Asp
210 215 220
Gln Trp Ile Thr Arg Lys Lys Asn Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
225 230 235 240
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
245 250 255
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
260 265 270
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
275 280 285
Cys Xaa Cys
290

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 271 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:

Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
1 5 10 15
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Val Cys Ile Pro Asp Arg Arg Ile Gln Leu Cys
20 25 30
Ile Val Asn Leu Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
35 40 45
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
50 55 60
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Lys Phe Cys Asn Asp Leu Lys Asn
65 70 75 80
Ser Phe Leu Asp Tyr Gly His Leu Ala Met Gly Asn Asp Met Asp Phe
85 90 95
Gly Gly Tyr Ser Thr Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
100 105 110
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Ser Glu His Lys Ile Lys Asn Phe Arg Lys
115 120 125
Glu Trp Trp Asn Glu Phe Arg Glu Lys Leu Trp Glu Ala Met Leu Ser
130 135 140
Glu His Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Glu
145 150 155 160
Leu Gln Ile Thr Gln Trp Ile Lys Glu Trp His Gly Glu Phe Leu Leu
165 170 175
Glu Arg Asp Asn Arg Ser Lys Leu Pro Lys Ser Lys Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa
180 185 190
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Glu Lys Glu Cys Ile Asp Pro Cys Met
195 200 205
Lys Tyr Arg Asp Trp Ile Ile Arg Ser Lys Phe Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
210 215 220

Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
225 230 235 240
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
245 250 255
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Cys
260 265 270

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 277 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa
1 5 10 15
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Val Cys Val Pro Pro Arg Arg
20 25 30
Gln Glu Leu Cys Leu Gly Asn Ile Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
35 40 45
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
50 55 60
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Glu Val Cys Lys
65 70 75 80
Ile Ile Asn Lys Thr Phe Ala Asp Ile Arg Asp Ile Ile Gly Gly Thr
85 90 95
Asp Tyr Trp Asn Asp Leu Ser Asn Arg Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
100 105 110
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Asn Lys Lys Asn Asp Lys Leu Phe
115 120 125
Arg Asp Glu Trp Trp Lys Val Ile Lys Lys Asp Val Trp Asn Val Ile
130 135 140
Ser Trp Phe Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
145 150 155 160
Ile Pro Gln Phe Phe Arg Trp Phe Ser Glu Trp Gly Asp Asp Tyr Cys
165 170 175
Gln Asp Lys Thr Lys Met Ile Glu Thr Leu Lys Val Glu Cys Xaa Xaa
180 185 190
Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Asp Asp Asn Cys Lys Ser Lys Cys Asn Ser Tyr Lys
195 200 205
Glu Trp Ile Ser Lys Lys Lys Lys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
210 215 220
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
225 230 235 240
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa
245 250 255
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
260 265 270
Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Cys
275

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 282 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:

```
Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa
 1               5                  10                  15
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Val Cys Gly Pro Pro Arg Arg
            20                  25                  30
Gln Gln Leu Cys Leu Gly Tyr Ile Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
        35                  40                  45
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
    50                  55                  60
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Lys Ile Cys Asn
65                  70                  75                  80
Ala Ile Leu Gly Ser Tyr Ala Asp Ile Gly Asp Ile Val Arg Gly Leu
                85                  90                  95
Asp Val Trp Arg Asp Ile Asn Thr Asn Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
            100                 105                 110
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Lys Lys Gln Asn Asp Asn
        115                 120                 125
Asn Glu Arg Asn Lys Trp Trp Glu Lys Gln Arg Asn Leu Ile Trp Ser
    130                 135                 140
Ser Met Val Lys His Ile Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
145                 150                 155                 160
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Ile Pro Gln Phe Leu Arg Trp Leu Lys Glu Trp Gly
                165                 170                 175
Asp Glu Phe Cys Glu Glu Met Gly Thr Glu Val Lys Gln Leu Glu Lys
            180                 185                 190
Ile Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Glu Lys Lys Cys Lys Asn Ala Cys
        195                 200                 205
Ser Ser Tyr Glu Lys Trp Ile Lys Glu Arg Lys Asn Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
    210                 215                 220
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
225                 230                 235                 240
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
                245                 250                 255
Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
            260                 265                 270
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Cys
        275                 280
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 324 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

```
Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
```

```
 1               5                  10                  15
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Ala Cys Ile Pro Pro Arg Arg Gln Lys
            20                  25                  30
Leu Cys Leu His Tyr Leu Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
        35                  40                  45
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
    50                  55                  60
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
65                  70                  75                  80
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Asp Phe Lys Arg Gln Met Phe
                85                  90                  95
Tyr Thr Phe Ala Asp Tyr Arg Asp Ile Cys Leu Gly Thr Asp Ile Ser
            100                 105                 110
Ser Lys Lys Asp Thr Ser Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
        115                 120                 125
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Lys Ile Ser Asn Ser Ile Arg Tyr Arg Lys Ser
    130                 135                 140
Trp Trp Glu Thr Asn Gly Pro Val Ile Trp Glu Gly Met Leu Cys Ala
145                 150                 155                 160
Leu Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
                165                 170                 175
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
            180                 185                 190
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Arg Pro Gln Phe Leu
        195                 200                 205
Arg Trp Leu Thr Glu Trp Gly Glu Asn Phe Cys Lys Glu Gln Lys Lys
    210                 215                 220
Glu Tyr Lys Val Leu Leu Ala Lys Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
225                 230                 235                 240
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Val Ala Cys Lys Asp Gln Cys
                245                 250                 255
Lys Gln Tyr His Ser Trp Ile Gly Ile Trp Ile Asp Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
            260                 265                 270
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
        275                 280                 285
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
    290                 295                 300
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys
305                 310                 315                 320
Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 362 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:

```
Ala Cys Ala Pro Tyr Arg Arg Leu His Leu Cys Asp Tyr Asn Leu Xaa
 1               5                  10                  15
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
            20                  25                  30
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
        35                  40                  45
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Gln Leu Cys Thr Val Leu
```

```
     50                  55                  60
Ala Arg Ser Phe Ala Asp Ile Gly Asp Ile Val Arg Gly Lys Asp Leu
65                  70                  75                  80
Tyr Leu Gly Tyr Asp Asn Lys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
                85                  90                  95
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
           100                 105                 110
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Lys Gly Gly Asp
       115                 120                 125
Phe Phe Gln Leu Arg Glu Asp Trp Trp Thr Ser Asn Arg Glu Thr Val
   130                 135                 140
Trp Lys Ala Leu Ile Cys His Ala Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
145                 150                 155                 160
Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
                165                 170                 175
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Val Pro Gln Tyr Leu
           180                 185                 190
Arg Trp Phe Glu Glu Trp Ala Glu Asp Phe Cys Arg Lys Lys Lys Lys
       195                 200                 205
Lys Leu Glu Asn Leu Gln Lys Gln Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys
   210                 215                 220
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys
225                 230                 235                 240
Thr Asn Cys Ser Val Trp Cys Arg Met Tyr Glu Thr Trp Ile Asp Asn
                245                 250                 255
Gln Lys Lys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
           260                 265                 270
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
       275                 280                 285
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
   290                 295                 300
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
305                 310                 315                 320
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
                325                 330                 335
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
           340                 345                 350
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Cys
       355                 360
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 411 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:

```
Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
 1               5                  10                  15
Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
            20                  25                  30
Ala Cys Ala Pro Tyr Arg Arg Leu His Val Cys Asp Gln Asn Leu Xaa
        35                  40                  45
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
    50                  55                  60
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
```

65 70 75 80
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Gln Ile Cys Thr
85 90 95
Met Leu Ala Arg Ser Phe Ala Asp Ile Gly Asp Ile Val Arg Gly Arg
100 105 110
Asp Leu Tyr Leu Gly Asn Pro Gln Glu Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
115 120 125
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
130 135 140
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Asn Asp Pro Glu Phe Phe Lys Leu Arg
145 150 155 160
Glu Asp Trp Trp Thr Ala Asn Arg Glu Thr Val Trp Lys Ala Ile Thr
165 170 175
Cys Asn Ala Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa
180 185 190
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
195 200 205
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Val Pro Gln Tyr Leu Arg Trp Phe Glu Glu Trp Ala
210 215 220
Glu Asp Phe Cys Arg Lys Lys Asn Lys Lys Ile Lys Asp Val Lys Arg
225 230 235 240
Asn Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa
245 250 255
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
260 265 270
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Ile Ser Cys Leu Tyr Ala Cys Asn Pro Tyr
275 280 285
Val Asp Trp Ile Asn Asn Gln Lys Glu Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
290 295 300
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
305 310 315 320
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
325 330 335
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
340 345 350
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa
355 360 365
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
370 375 380
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
385 390 395 400
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Cys
405 410

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 411 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:

Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
1 5 10 15
Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
20 25 30
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa

```
          35                  40                  45
Xaa Xaa Val Phe Leu Pro Pro Arg Arg Glu His Met Cys Thr Ser Asn
     50                  55                  60
Leu Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
65                  70                  75                  80
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
                85                  90                  95
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
           100                 105                 110
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Ala Met Cys Arg Ala Val Arg Tyr
      115                 120                 125
Ser Phe Ala Asp Leu Gly Asp Ile Ile Arg Gly Arg Asp Met Trp Asp
 130                 135                 140
Glu Asp Lys Ser Ser Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
145                 150                 155                 160
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
                165                 170                 175
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Lys Lys Pro Ala Tyr Lys Lys Leu Arg Ala Asp
           180                 185                 190
Trp Trp Glu Ala Asn Arg His Gln Val Trp Arg Ala Met Lys Cys Ala
      195                 200                 205
Thr Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Ile Pro
 210                 215                 220
Gln Arg Leu Arg Trp Met Thr Glu Trp Ala Glu Trp Tyr Cys Lys Ala
225                 230                 235                 240
Gln Ser Gln Glu Tyr Asp Lys Leu Lys Lys Ile Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
                245                 250                 255
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Gly
           260                 265                 270
Lys Cys Lys Ala Ala Cys Asp Lys Tyr Lys Glu Glu Ile Glu Lys Trp
      275                 280                 285
Asn Glu Gln Trp Arg Lys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
 290                 295                 300
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
305                 310                 315                 320
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
                325                 330                 335
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
           340                 345                 350
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys
      355                 360                 365
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
 370                 375                 380
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
385                 390                 395                 400
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Cys
                405                 410
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 311 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:

```
Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
```

```
 1               5                  10                  15
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Ala Cys Met Pro Pro Arg Arg Gln Lys Leu
            20                  25                  30
Cys Leu Tyr Tyr Ile Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
        35                  40                  45
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
    50                  55                  60
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
65                  70                  75                  80
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Gln Phe Leu Arg Ser Met Met
                85                  90                  95
Tyr Thr Phe Gly Asp Tyr Arg Asp Ile Cys Leu Asn Thr Asp Ile Ser
            100                 105                 110
Lys Lys Gln Asn Asp Val Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
        115                 120                 125
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Ser Lys Ser Pro Ser Gly Leu Ser Arg Gln Glu
    130                 135                 140
Trp Trp Lys Thr Asn Gly Pro Glu Ile Trp Lys Gly Met Leu Cys Ala
145                 150                 155                 160
Leu Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
                165                 170                 175
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
            180                 185                 190
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Lys Pro Gln Phe Leu Arg Trp Met Ile Glu
        195                 200                 205
Trp Gly Glu Glu Phe Cys Ala Glu Arg Gln Lys Lys Glu Asn Ile Ile
    210                 215                 220
Lys Asp Ala Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa
225                 230                 235                 240
Lys His Arg Cys Asn Gln Ala Cys Arg Ala Tyr Gln Glu Tyr Val Glu
                245                 250                 255
Asn Lys Lys Lys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
            260                 265                 270
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
        275                 280                 285
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys
    290                 295                 300
Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Cys
305                 310
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 7 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: N-terminal
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:

```
Pro Arg Arg Gln Xaa Leu Cys
 1               5
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:35:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE:
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35:

CCRAGRAGRC AARAAYTATG 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:36:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE:
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:36:

CCSMGSMGSC AGCAGYTSTG 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:37:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 7 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: N-terminal
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:37:

Phe Ala Asp Xaa Xaa Asp Ile
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:38:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE:
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:38:

TTTGCWGATW WWSGWGATAT 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:39:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE:
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:39:

TTCGCSGATW WCSGSGACAT 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:40:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 6 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: N-terminal
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:40:

Pro Gln Phe Xaa Arg Trp
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:41:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE:
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:41:

CCAWCKKARR AATTGWGG 18

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:42:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE:
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:42:

CCASCKGWAG AWCTGSGG 18

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:43:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 7 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: N-terminal
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:43:

Glu Trp Gly Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:44:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE:
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:44:

CAAWAWTCWT CWCCCCATTC 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:45:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
(iv) ANTISENSE: NO
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE:
(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:45:

CAGWASTCST CSCCCCACTC 20

WE CLAIM:

1. A composition comprising a nucleotide sequence of the *DBL* gene family, wherein said nucleotide sequence is selected from the group consisting of the *var-1*, *var-2*, *var-3* and *var-7* genes.

2. The composition of Claim 1, wherein the nucleotide sequence of the *var-1*, *var-2*, *var-3* or *var-7* gene encodes a cysteine-rich domain homologous to a cysteine-rich domain of a Duffy Antigen Binding Protein (DABP) derived from *Plasmodium vivax* and a Sialic Acid Binding Protein (SABP) derived from *Plasmodium falciparum*.

3. The composition of Claim 1, wherein the nucleotide sequence of the *var-1*, *var-2*, *var-3* or *var-7* gene encodes a cysteine-rich interdomain region between a first domain and a second domain.

4. The composition of Claim 1, wherein the nucleotide sequence is derived from a coding region of SEQ ID NO:13 or SEQ ID NO:15.

5. A composition comprising a polypeptide encoded by a nucleotide sequence of the *DBL* gene family, wherein said polypeptide is encoded by a *var-1*, *var-2*, *var-3* or *var-7* gene.

6. The composition of claim 5, wherein the polypeptide comprises a sequence of amino acid residues homologous to cysteine-rich domains of a Duffy Antigen Binding Protein (DABP) derived from *Plasmodium vivax* and a Sialic Acid Binding Protein (SABP) derived from *Plasmodium falciparum*.

7. The composition of claim 5, wherein the polypeptide comprises a sequence of about 300 to 400 amino acid residues occuring in the cysteine-rich interdomain region between a first domain and a second domain of a polypeptide encoded by the *var-1*, *var-2*, *var-3* or *var-7* gene.

8. The composition of claim 5, wherein the polypeptide comprises a sequence of amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:14 or SEQ ID NO:16.

9. The composition of claim 5, wherein the polypeptide comprises a sequence of about 50 to about 325 amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:14 or SEQ ID NO:16.

10. The composition of claim 5, wherein the polypeptide comprises a sequence of about 75 to about 300 amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:14 or SEQ ID NO:16.

11. The composition of claim 5, wherein the polypeptide comprises a sequence of about 100 to about 250 amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO:14 or SEQ ID NO:16.

12. The composition of claim 5, further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and an isolated Duffy Antigen Binding Protein (DABP) binding domain polypeptide, a Sialic Acid Binding Protein (SABP) binding domain polypeptide, or a combination thereof, in an amount sufficient to induce a protective immune response to *Plasmodium* merozoites in a mammal.

13. The composition of any of the preceding claims for use in inducing a protective immune response to *Plasmodium* merozoites in a mammal.

14. Use of the composition of any one of claims 1-12 in the preparation of a medicament for inducing a protective immune response to *Plasmodium* merozoites in a mammal.

15. A method of inducing a protective immune response to *Plasmodium* merozoites in a mammal, comprising administering to a mammal an immunologically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition

comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and an isolated cysteine-rich polypeptide encoded by a *var* gene selected from the group of genes consisting of *var-1*, *var-2*, *var-3* and *var-7* genes.

16. The method of claim 15, further comprising administering to said mammal an immunologically effective amount of a Duffy Antigen Binding Protein (DABP) binding domain polypeptide, a Sialic Acid Binding Protein (SABP) binding domain polypeptide, or a combination thereof.

Family 1	DABP	C-X_{12}-C-X_5--VCIPDRRYQLCMKEL-X_{47}- DFCKDIRWSLGDFGDIIMGTDMEGIGYSK-X_{11}-
	SABP F1	C-X_{10}-C-X_9--VCIPDRRIQLCIVNL-X_{36}- KFCNDLKNSELDYGHLAMGNDMDFGGYST-X_{17}-
	SABP F2	C-X_{13}-C-X_{10}-VCVPPRRQELCLGNI-X_{36}- EVCKIINKTEADIRDIIGGTDYWNDLSNR-X_{15}-
	EBL-e1	C-X_{12}-C-X_{11}-VCGPPRRQQLCLGYI-X_{36}- KICNAILGSYADIGDIVRGLDVWRDINTN-X_{17}-
Family 2	EBL-e2	----------ACAPYRRLHLCDYNL-X_{43}- QLCTVLARSEADIGDIVRGKDLYLGYDNK-X_{37}-
	Proj3 F1	C-X_{15}-C-X_{15}-ACAPYRRLHVCDQNL-X_{45}- QICTMLARSEADIGDIVRGRDLYLGNPQE-X_{30}-
	Proj3 F2	C-X_{17}-C-X_{31}-VFLPPRREHMCTSNL-X_{55}- AMCRAVRYSEADLGDIIRGRDMWDEDKSS-X_{32}-
	Proj3 F3	C-X_{10}-C-X_{10}-ACMPPRRQKLCLYYI-X_{52}- QFLRSMMYTEGDYRDICLNTDISKKQNDV-X_{15}-
	E31a	C-X_{10}-C-X_{11}-ACIPPRRQKLCLHYL-X_{51}- DFKRQMFYTEADYRDICLGTDISSKKDTS-X_{15}-

Family 1 Cont'd	DABP	TDEKAQQRRKQWWNESKAQIWTAMMYSV-X_{11}-C-X_8--ePQIYRWIREWGRDYVSELPTEVQKLKEKC--X_{11}--C-X_1--
	SABP F1	SEHKIKNFRKEWWNEFREKLWEAMLSEH-X_6--C-X_6--eLQITQWIKEWWGEELLERDNRSKLPKSKC--X_8---C-X_0--
	SABP F2	NKKNDKLFRDEWWKVIKKDVWNVISWVF-X_5--C-X_7--IPQFFRWFSEWGDDYCQDKTKMIETLKVEC--X_4---C-X_1--
	EBL-e1	KKQNDNNERNKWWEKQRNLIWSSMVKHI-X_5--C-X_8--IPQFLRWLKEWGDEECEEMGTEVKQLEKIC--X_4---C-X_1--
Family 2 Cont'd	EBL-e2	KGGDFFQLREDWWTSNRETVWKALICHA-X_{11}-C-X_{23}-VPQYLRWFEEWAEDECRKKKKKLENLQKQC--X_6---C-X_{15}-
	Proj3 F1	NDPEFFKLREDWWTANRETVWKAITCNA-X_9--C-X_{23}-VPQYLRWFEEWAEDECRKKNKKIKDVKRNC--X_{12}--C-X_{22}-
	Proj3 F2	KKPAYKKLRADWWEANRHQVWRAMKCAT-X_4--C-X_8--IPQRLRWMTEWAEWYCKAQSQEYDKLKKIC--X_{11}--C-X_6--
	Proj3 F3	SKSPSGLSRQEWWKTNGPEIWKGMLCAL-X_{37}-------KPQFLRWMIEWGEEECABRQKKENIIKDAC--X_8---C-X_3--
	E31a	KISNSIRYRKSWWETNGPVIWEGMLCAL-X_{42}-------RPQFLRWLTEWGENECKEQKKEYKVLLAKC--X_{11}--C-X_3--

Family 1 Cont'd	DABP	VPPCQNACKSYDQ	WITRKKN-X_{56}----------CX--C
	SABP F1	EKECIDPCMKYRD	WIIRSKF-X_{41}-C-X_7-------CX--C
	SABP F2	DDNCKSKCNSYKE	WISKKKK-X_{36}-C-X_{20}------CXX-C
	EBL-e1	EKKCKNACSSYEK	WIKERKN-X_{38}-C-X_{19}------CXX-C
Family 2 Cont'd	EBL-e2	CTNCSVWCRMYET	WIDNQKK-X_{68}-C-X_{30}------CXX-C
	Proj3 F1	CISCLYACNPYVD	WINNQKE-X_{69}-C-X_{40}------CXX-C
	Proj3 F2	CGKCKAACDKYKEEIEKWNEQWRK-X_{73}-C-X_6-C-X_{30}-CXX-C	
	Proj3 F3	KHRCNQACRAYQE	YVENKKK-X_{43}-C-X_4-------CX--C
	E31a	CVACKDQCKQYHS	WIGIWID-X_{42}-C-X_8-------CXXXC

FIG. 1

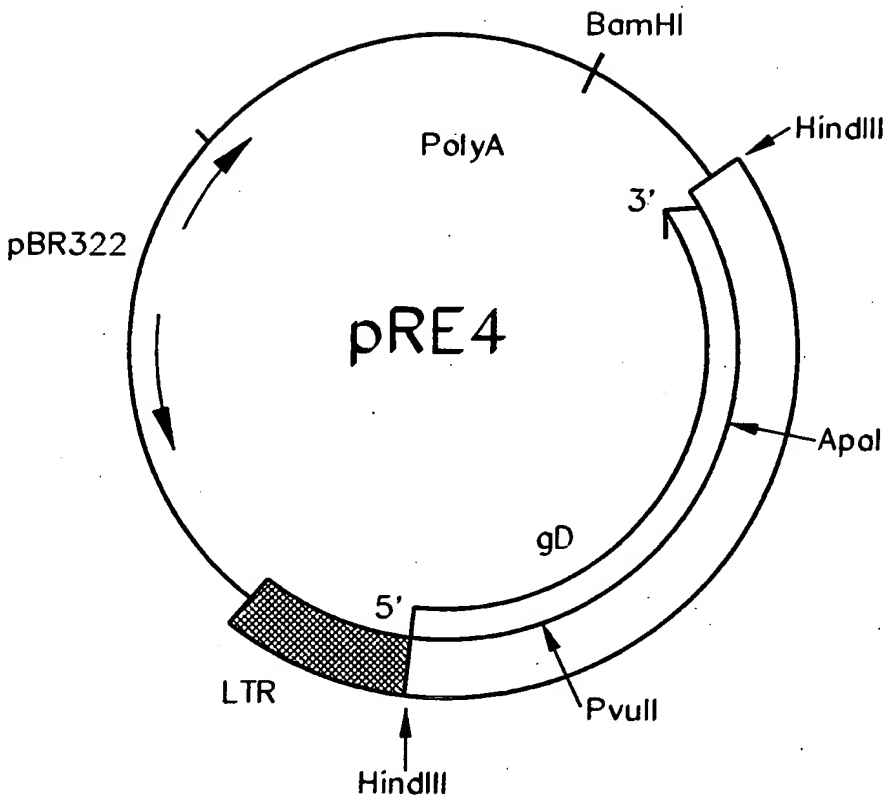
BamHI
HindIII
PolyA
3'
pBR322
pRE4
ApaI
gD
5'
LTR
PvuII
HindIII

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

Concensus amino acid sequences and the synthetic oligonucleotide primers designed from them.

UNIEBP5 and 5A: P R R Q K/E L C

UNIEBP5, for A+T biased codon usage:
CC(A/G)-AG(G/A)-AG(G/A)-CAA-(G/A)AA-(C/T)TA-TG

UNIEBP5A, for G+C biased codon usage:
CC(C/G)-(C/A)G(C/G)-(C/A)G(C/G)-CAG-CAG-(C/T)T(C/G)-TG

UNIEBP5 B and C: F A D I/Y G/R D I

UNIEBP5B, for A+T biased codon usage:
TTT-GC(A/T)-GAT-(A/T)(A/T)(A/T)-(G/C)G(A/T)-GAT-AT

UNIEBP5C, for G+C biased codon usage:
TTC-GC(G/C)-GAT-(A/T)(A/T)C-(G/C)G(G/C)-GAC-AT

UNIEBP3 and 3A: P Q F L/F R W

UNIEBP3, for A+T biased codon usage:
CCA-(A/T)C(T/G)-(T/G)A(A/G)-(A/G)AA-TTG-(A/T)GG

UNIEBP3A, for G+C biased codon usage:
CCA-(C/G)C(G/T)-G(A/T)A-GA(A/T)-CTG-(C/G)GG

UNIEBP3 B and C: E W G D/E D/E Y/F C

UNIEBP3B, for A+T biased codon usage:
CA-A(A/T)A-(A/T)TC-(A/T)TC-(A/T)CC-CCA-TTC

UNIEBP3C, for G+C biased codon usage:
CA-G(A/T)A-(G/C)TC-(G/C)TC-(G/C)CC-CCA-CTC G+C Biased

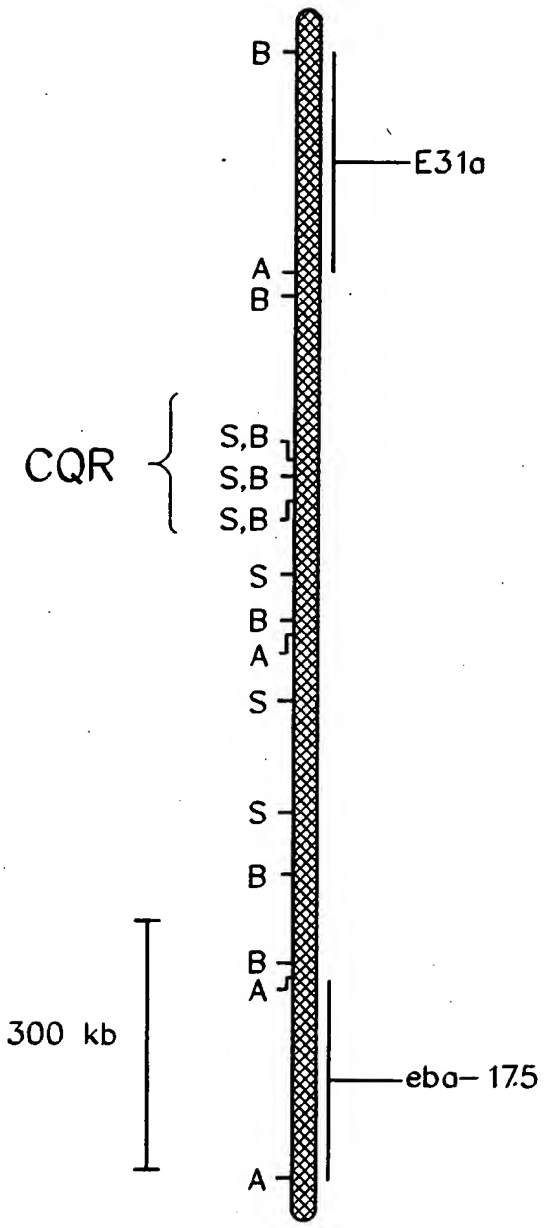

FIG. 4

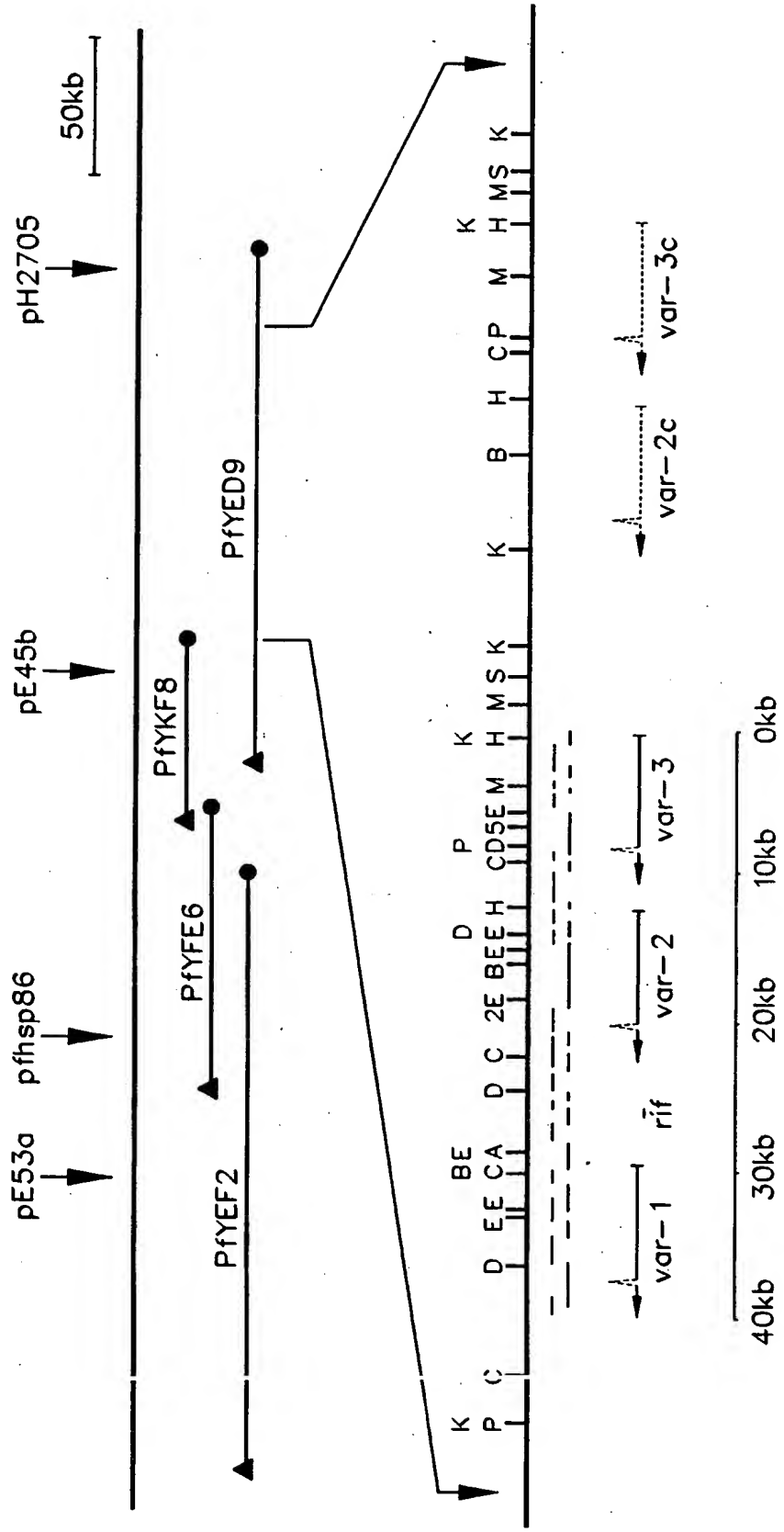
50kb
pH2705
pE45b
pfhsp86
pE53a
PfYED9
PfYKF8
PfYFE6
PfYEF2
K P C D EE CA BE D C 2E BEE H D P CDSE M H MS K K B H CP M H MS K K
var-1
rif
var-2
var-3
var-2c
var-3c
40kb 30kb 20kb 10kb 0kb

FIG. 5